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LIBRA OF TH BOMB BRAN OF TH ROYAL ASIATI

HAPPY MOTHER, HAPPY CHILD!

Photo: N. G. Limaye.

SALUTE TO THE SOVIETS

—See Page 3

An Island Of Neutrality

Life In Wartime Switzerland

By Brigadier J. HARGEST

The outside world knows little of wartime Switzerland, whose populated plateaux, in the shade of their vast mountain barrier to the south, are completely surrounded by German or German-controlled territory.

Communication with England and America is difficult; it is restricted principally to wireless, which precludes the transmission of such detailed news as would give the ordinary citizen a close knowledge of her internal position.

It is thus easy to understand the prevailing impression that life in wartime Switzerland is hard and that there are serious shortages in food and other essentials. In the main, however, the standard of living is quite as high as anywhere else in the world. Shortages are mainly in products such as petrol, oil, coal, and fodder for horses and cattle, but a good deal of the loss from these shortages is made up by the wide use of electricity.

Rations And Reserves

The chief food shortages are in tea and coffee, but even these are found in every hotel and restaurant and in most homes. For the rest the food available is sufficient and good, and there is no reason to believe that conditions would worsen even if the war continued for another two years. This condition is largely the result of prescience unusual in Governments, together with a spirit of helpfulness and discipline on the part of the people, who combine a keen sense of democratic equality with great civic pride.

In 1936 the Federal Government warned the people of impending war and urged them to store as much tinned food and cereals as they could afford. The response was immediate and widespread, with the result that when war closed the frontiers, the domestic storerooms were full of those articles of food obtainable only from abroad. Even now there are thousands of homes with supplies that will last for over two years more. The situation is also helped by a strict adherence to the rationing system, with no special privileges for anybody.

Those who live in hotels or eat at restaurants have 200 coupons a month and for each main meal must surrender two coupons, leaving a small margin for teas or light meals. No person by eating at a public restaurant can increase the food available at his home. In fact, the coupon system is so ingrained that after a meal in a private house the hostess invariably expects to be given the corresponding number of coupons. The most strictly rationed food is meat, and for some time there were three meatless days a week. Fish, with which the lakes teem, is unrationed, as are all vegetables and fruit.

Grow More Food

One of the greatest changes in Swiss wartime economy has been in the field of agriculture, due to the necessity to grow sufficient wheat within the country to provide bread. To offset the grain shortage, several substitutes are in use; but the number of horses has been seriously reduced, with a corresponding decline in hauling power, and the quaint practice of conveying milk to dairy factories and creameries by the use of the heavy Bernese dog has been revived. The demand for increase in the production of wheat has necessitated the ploughing up of a large acreage of grassland, greatly reducing the supply of butter and cheese. To-day these are rationed more severely than in England.

Everyone has to help in growing food. Every household must have its allotment—if these are not available nearby they are provided farther afield; but they must be tended. In addition, middle-aged factory workers and others exempt from military service are ordered to work a requisite number of days a year on communal vegetable plots. Further, to overcome the shortage of farm workers, clerks and other town workers are sent on to farms for periods up to five weeks annually.

The effect of all this effort is an assured food supply, which is the country's principal aim. But while this has been in process of accomplishment Switzerland has been developing strongly in two directions—in industry and in national defence.

Exports To Germany

Pre-war Switzerland derived her wealth from the tourist trade and from the land, with industry taking third place. To-day the tourist trade has almost vanished; farming is holding its own; but industry has leaped ahead. In every city and town and almost every village industries have sprung up producing machine tools, locomotives, aeroplanes, guns, tractors, farm implements, and other machines, all of a high degree of efficiency. A large proportion of them are used internally and a ready market is found for the rest. The factories, because they are mainly modern, will be ready to meet post-war competition. The manufacture of drugs has advanced steadily while the production of watches, clocks and other precision instruments has gone ahead rapidly.

Switzerland is entirely dependent on Germany for her supplies of coal, petrol and oil, and in return for them she is forced to sell back to Germany the manufactured goods that country so badly needs. She must export watches, precision instruments—in which she has always specialised—engine and aeroplane parts in return for her fuel supplies. The alternative is wholesale unemployment. Germany, appreciating this, levies a kind of blackmail and profits accordingly. While every factory in German-occupied Europe is subject to bombing, those in Switzerland constitute one of Germany's surest means of supply.

Throughout the war, Switzerland has displayed a strictly neutral attitude under difficult conditions. Although Switzerland is not at war, she has a large army mobilised and much of her industry is devoted to the manufacture of weapons and munitions for self-defence. Large numbers of men have been drawn off for Army service and for war production and their places taken by women, with the result that domestic help is almost unobtainable.

Plight Of France Under Nazi Rule

Paris A "Very Sad City"

BY E. B. WAREING

News reaches me direct from France through the medium of a Frenchman who was in Paris at the beginning of May. Circumstances make it impossible for me to reveal his identity; all I can say is he is extremely well informed in regard to the feelings of the ordinary Frenchman and the way in which those feelings are interpreted in practice by the members of active resistance groups.

These groups, he described to me more than once as "fanatics" in their hostility towards the German oppressor. They are burning with impatience for the day when they will become an effective factor in military operations in France and be enrolled as regular combatants with their own allotted missions. These are the men who, for three months, kept immobilised a German division of about 12,000 men—the 156th Jaeger Division supplemented by 5,000 French mercenaries under Darnand's orders. This division included two S. S. battalions and was reinforced by ten Stukas, two groups of heavy artillery and other special auxiliary formations. It moved about from one section of the Maquis to another—especially in Ain and the southern section of Jura besides Haute Savoie.

Feverish Atmosphere

During the last three months, my informant told me, the Germans arrested 1,550 persons in Haute Savoie and burned 500 farms. In Ain 350 farms were burned and in Jura 250.

Like others who have arrived from France he emphasised the feverish atmosphere which now prevails there. As material circumstances grow worse, so does the excitement over the impending liberation increase.

And material circumstances are worsening every day; stoppage of passenger trains directly affects the food situation. The legitimate ration food in large towns would be very small even if it could be actually distributed, but in point of fact ration cards are often handed back to the would-be customer with the laconic remark that they cannot be "honoured" since there is not enough food in the shop to go round. Hours are spent daily in going from one shop to another and even then it practically never happens that full rations are obtained. In any case they are of a bad quality and inadequate for the maintenance of energy and morale.

A complex system of black market operations—my informant described it as the "grey market" because it is not run with a view to making exorbitant profits but leaves only a reasonable margin in proportion to the risks run—has been developed during the last four years. Much of it depends on visits paid to the country at week-ends and nine-tenths of this traffic was by passenger train. Bicycles are comparatively rare, because tyres cannot be obtained and other means of transport hardly exist.

Paris, A Very Sad City

Paris, he described as "a very sad city". For months past there have been two or three air raid alerts every day—far more, of course, than the actual raids. Every time an alert is sounded all traffic on the metro ceases and movement in streets is brought to a standstill; the population is directed to shelters where they have to remain during the period of the alert. As a consequence shopping is made even more difficult than before and the general life of the community is slowed down.

All these difficulties feed a sense of frustration which in turn might breed overoptimism at the moment when military operations begin. Many people in Paris are firmly convinced that the Allies will arrive there within 48 hours of the landing and this may be one of the matters which will have to be corrected by careful Allied explanation if the Germans are not to turn it to their own advantage.

I enquired, of course, what was the attitude of the French population towards General de Gaulle. My informant thought carefully and answered: "We regard him as the man whose thoughts were those of France, who has made no mistake so far in his interpretation of French feelings. For us he is the symbol and rallying point".

French National Committee

With regard to the National Committee he was less enthusiastic. He pointed out that like all emigre authorities whether recognised as governments or not it was inevitably out of touch with the real feelings of the French people. "I am beginning to get out of touch myself even after three weeks", he admitted, "so, you can imagine how much so one becomes after three years or more".

With one or two exceptions whom he named he also considered that the Consultative Assembly was no longer in close contact with the new phase of French opinion.

Summing up the results achieved in the session of the Consultative Assembly which has just concluded, the Algiers correspondent of the London French newspaper "France" writes: "On the eve of military events even more important than those of Italy it would seem that French domestic policy could no longer undergo any important developments in Algiers. Indeed, it is difficult to see what practical results have been achieved by the debates of the session which have just closed. It terminated in a certain atmosphere of confusion for the traditional parties cut off as they are from the metropolis have no means of carrying out any profound changes. An assembly which has not been elected can only with great difficulty have faith in its means of action and its power. The provisional assembly is coming to feel itself more and more provisional. This is the fault of circumstances for it has not lost its independence. Nevertheless it has abandoned its initial dynamism and assurance. No other result can be expected of the prolongation of the North African halt."

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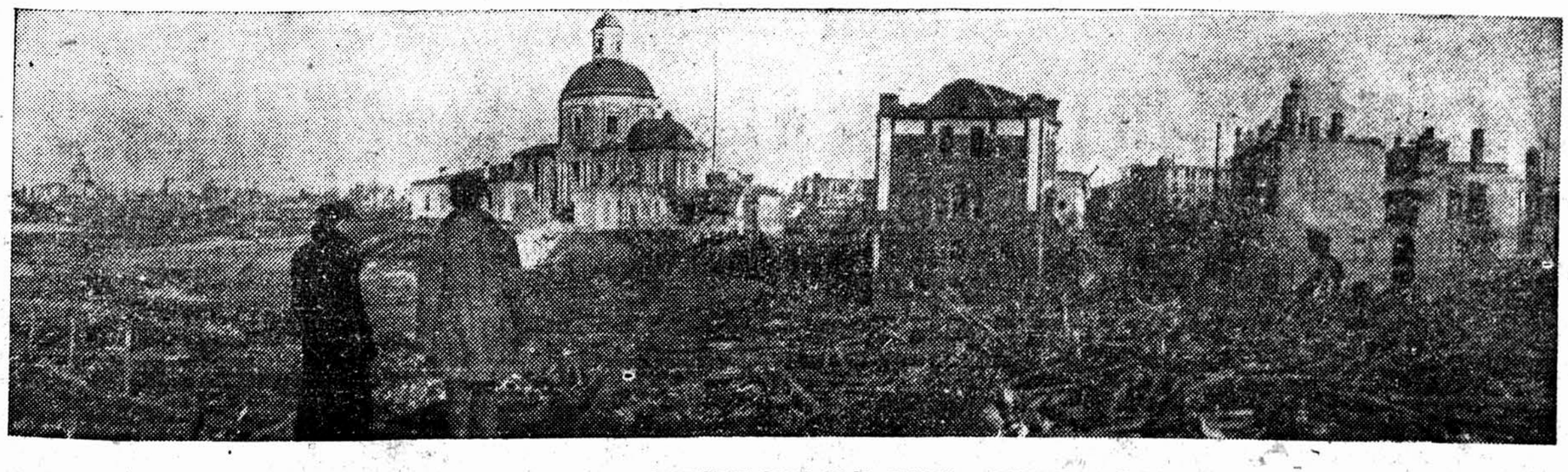


OUT OF THESE RUINS THE SOVIET PEOPLE WILL BUILD A NEW WORLD.

Salute To The Soviets!

On the 22nd instant is the third anniversary of the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union.

On this occasion we are glad to publish extracts from Poet Harindranath's eloquent tribute to the gallant people of the U. S. S. R. which he had read out at the recent Congress of Friends of the Soviet Union.

On the 22nd of June, 1941, Fascism's first shot resounded throughout the U.S.S.R. At first the world imagined that it was the death-knell of Soviet Russia, but within this brief war-space of three years the world has found that that first shot which was heard went awry, and instead of wounding Socialism fatally, went straight through the heart of Fascism itself.

For the last quarter of a century the Soviet Union has been working without a moment's respite; Five Year Plans being fulfilled within three years; what seemed humanly impossible being made humanly possible through an intense and collective co-operation free from the dread of tyranny and exploitation, such as had existed in the backward and relentless times of Tzardom; through the discoveries of its scientists, and its workers, the continual toil and ever-growing inspiration of its artists, through an unchallenged heroism of indefatigable labour, through a quenchless vision of the world unfettered of inequality and rid entirely of the bogey of fate, Soviet Russia has been able to build and build magnificently a State which has struck the whole world with wonder.

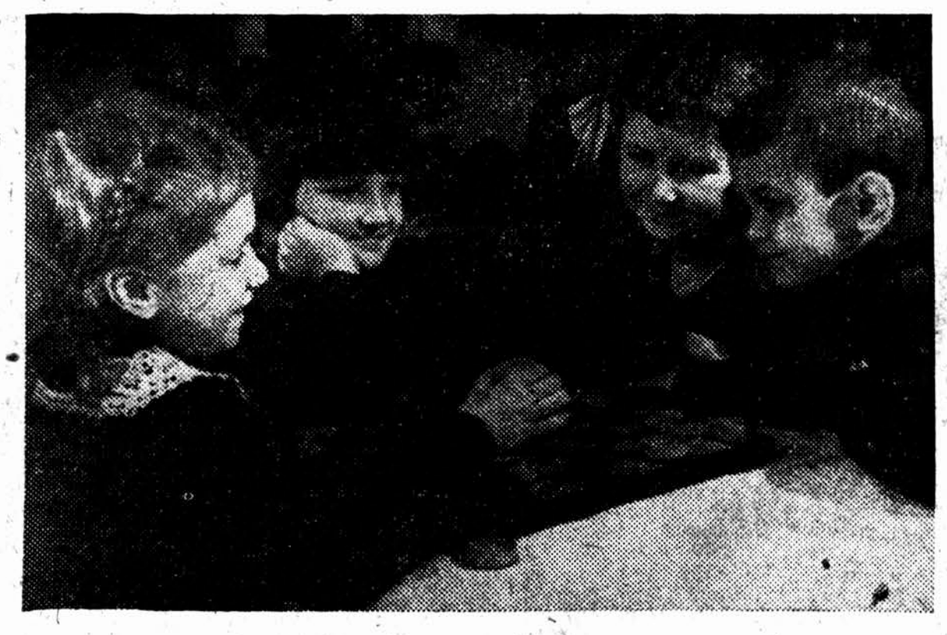
These are the men of the Red Army who drove Hitler's hordes out of their country.

Demi-Gods Debunked

The test of the stability of that State came, as no test has come to any other in history, with the War of Patriotism started in Russia by the Nazi horde who had hoped to wage on Russian soil an easy war of Fascism which would within two weeks disintegrate the whole of the Soviet Union, and win for itself sworn loyalties from the several minorities which formed it. But the unflinching solidarity which met them as an unequivocal reply demoralised the Hitlerite armies which to-day are unable to boast of blizkriegs and the invincibility of their mechanised warfare of which they were only three years ago looked upon as mythic demi-gods!

It is amazing when we think that during the strenuous war which they have been fighting incessantly on such a vast front, in spite of all the affliction, the wretchedness, the tragedy, the dying, the suffering of millions of the flower of youth, the flower which bloomed in the gardens of freedom and of joy, inspite of having to win back inch by inch of Soviet ground lost during the first months of the war to the aggressors, Soviet Russia has never ceased to create works of art.

In fact the soldier's sword has gone hand in hand with the poet's pen; under terrible fire such as would have shattered the nerve of lesser heroes, composer Shostokhovich sat inside a building in Leningrad, and to the rumbling of guns and the whistling of bullets to the deathy shriek of flying shrapnel and the unearthly bursting of bombs, wrought assiduously at his now world-famous "Symphony of Leningrad"...a musician's contribution to the history of the indomitable spirit of Russia, to the determination of her patriotic people to slay the evil forces of Fascism once and forever. Novelists and short-story writers, painters, poets, actors, sculptors—have all played a burning part in the Patriotic War.



And these are the Soviet children whose future happiness has been ensured by the heroism of the Red Army.

Men, women and children have leaped up everywhere like live weapons to defeat the enemy. The Red Soldier, the Red Sailor, the Red Pilot, the Red Guerillas—who has not heard of their miraculous and mighty deeds of valour? Who has not heard of the historic defence of Sebastopol, thrilled to the epic of the resistance of the brave Red Sailors—the epic of Malakhov Kurgan? Who has not heard of Tanya, the guerilla girl who is to-day celebrated as the embodiment of Soviet courage as, indeed, hundreds of other young guerillas are? Her body, after days of torture, was hanged by the Nazis and left hanging on the post for twenty-one days—history records now that that body which when it was alive was Tanya's, in death became the symbol of the dead body of the Nazi who, indeed, already grows conscious of his inevitable doom. Only a few months ago Hitler boasted, "We can now be quite sure that Russia has been beaten"....I wonder what Hitler feels now about the blunder of attacking such a giant as Soviet Russia whose white snows are scarcely whiter than the beaten faces of his hordes....

Cataract Of Culture

Ever since the Revolution of 1917 culture has been let loose like a cataract and it has since been rushing down without a break from the mountain peaks of emancipated life. Men and women who during the Tzar's time might have been just wage-slaves, toiling and sweating in factory and field, are to-day famous authors and artists whose name and whose works have become the rage of the century! No country in the world prints as many books a year, and as many editions of books, as does Soviet Russia. And, indeed, it is nothing short of a miracle when we are told that 43,000 titles in a single year is the output in editions totalling 701 millions 117 millions of these languages other than Russian! Apart from their own authors, such as Turgeniev, Tolstoy, Pushkin, Dostoievski, Kuprin, who are studied in millions of copies, foreign classics are hungrily devoured. Charles Dickens, Shakespeare, Shaw and even Arnold Bennet! Shakespeare is translated into 17 languages. The Soviet Union held a whole week in honour of Shakespeare, during which some 800 professional theatres produced his plays—it was on the occasion of his 325th anniversary. It is also noteworthy the BBC just treated the same occasion as one which was not at all important and just passed it over in silence!

Unity.

The authors of the world are known to the Soviet people, who, more than any other people in the world, are always aching to know, to learn, to imbibe and understand. I remember a Red Army Soldier discussing Indian politics with me in 1928, and showing himself most conversant with our problems and even with some of our authors like Tagore and Kalidas! Kalidas? why, the Kamerny theatre of Talrov opened with Kalidas' Shakuntala!

The millions have united like one man—and inspite of the inferiority of arms and of men in certain battles the people of the Soviet have fought and conquered and driven out the enemy from Soviet soil which they consider holy. But they consider the soil of every country holy where there are the people, the people who are struggling to get free. They have taught us a lesson which we should learn if we are to be liberated ourselves some day—we can learn from them that unity on a common platform of a common struggle based on a relentless patriotic love, is stronger in the long run than all the mechanised steel of proud enemies who are out to crush the integrity and the significance of human existence. We can fight and win against any enemy if we would unite as the people of the U.S.S.R. have done.

Kalpe Berdyhekov, Chairman of a collective farm in South Kazakastan, and his wife. Like all the people of the Soviet East, they have worked whole-heartedly for the defence of their homeland.

London Calling!

IS CHURCHILL A BAD WAR LEADER?

H. G. Wells' Startling Statement In New Book

(From Our London Correspondent)

Octogenarian H. G. Wells' new book, "'42 to '44" (Secker and Warburg) was published this week. This time it is meant for 2,000 readers only. It has two hundred and twelve pages at two guineas-which works out at more than two pence a page. It is described on the front page as "a contemporary memoir upon human behaviour during the crisis of the world revolution."

Wells thinks that both Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt are not tough enough to be war leaders. He is critical of Churchill because the British Prime Minister refuses to get rid of A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. According to Wells, the First Lord is not a man of feverish energy and ability to demand his position in the war. Wells states: "You may ask why I do not go to Mr. Churchill since I know him and suggest that he shall get rid of the First Lord. The answer is that I do know him and know that he has not the quality to get rid of anybody. That is his outstanding weakness as a war leader. He is incapable of ruthless decisions. In a modern war there must be a ruthlessness. Inadequate men must be broken and discarded and that he seems to be unable to do. His judgment of human quality is—well—trustful, that is to say, poor, and he is far too good a fellow ever to drop an old associate. This last trait is charming in a private person as it is deleterious in a war leader."

In Wells's opinion President Roosevelt is like Churchill. "They like popularity and they are affectionate men. They scrap nobody. No sort of capacity must be wasted in this modern warfare but every man must be sternly kept up the mark and in his proper place."

The Vegetable And The Season

According to Wells, Maisky was not born to be a diplomat. Wells thinks Maisky has the excessiveness of the amateur. But as you read the book you understand what the author is trying to tell you. It is this. The former Soviet Ambassador refused to accept H. G. Wells as the final authority. Maisky had refused to approve a London production of Maxim Gorki's play "Lower Depths." Maisky argued that it depicted a corner of old Russia and conditions and sentiments which existed in old Russia. Maisky believes that whatever artistic qualities the play had would create nothing but difficulties only for further rapprochement between British and Russian peoples. Maisky wrote to Wells "We have a good Russian proverb 'every vegetable has its own season' and I am sure and I know I express the feelings of all my countrymen that 'Lower Depths' is definitely not a vegetable for this season." Recalling the valiant deeds of the Red Army and the Russian people as a whole, Maisky did not want any confusion in the minds of the British people but Wells thought that understanding between the two peoples would be promoted by showing Gorki's plays. But despite H. G. Wells, the Russians have gone on winning victories and the British people are still raising millions of pounds for the Russian Red Cross. Perhaps Wells does not know and never knew that the instincts of the people are generally sound and have proved more reliable in these critical years than the studied deliberations of so many highbrows.

Secret Treaty With Franco?

Wells quarrels with Lord Vansittart. He denies Vansittart's assertion that Hitler was thrown up from the German masses. In denying this, Wells says "Hitler was as much a class snob as an English blackshirt or a retrograde Tory squire." About Lord Vansittart himself, Wells writes, "There are moments when I could imagine Van misprints proven, yet Vansittart has been English for 250 years."

Referring to Sir Samuel Hoare, Wells describes him as "one of those rulers of whom the British seem to be unable to get quit. For some obscure reason he must always sit in at the councils that are for lives and freedom of the common ragtag and bobtail British." The author fears that Sir Samuel Hoare may have reached a secret treaty with General Franco.

In the whole book Wells finds little praise for few public persons although he manages to say a few kind words for George Bernard Shaw. This is, of course, strange, particularly when one remembers the controversies which raged for years between the two philosophers.

War And Revolution

Wells has outspoken opinions on subjects such as the Roman Catholic Church. He calls it his "bete noir," as opposed to the Communist Party, which he call his "bete rouge." He criticises Government departments, the system of education, the future of mankind under present system and the United States of America.

General de Gaulle and Sir Richard Acland are two more victims of Wells's pen.

About the war, Wells writes: "We fight to preserve the fruits of two great international revolutions, the great French Revolution, which offered mankind liberty, equality and fraternity, and the still mightier effort of Russia to reorganise society upon a basis that would abolish the economic enslavement of the masses of humanity. Both these great thrusts trace their beginning to older revolutionary drives in Britain and America; each has betrayed the weaknesses of experiment, and it is the plain task of all right-minded men to defend all that has been gained by these great upheavals, and carry us to that complete world-wide reconstruction modern conditions have made necessary."

He Eats Everything

In the library of the Psychic Research Society's Headquarters in Tavistock Square, London, a Harley Street doctor and an investigating group of the Society watched Arthur Haylock smash up an electric light bulb, sprinkle it with pepper and salt and eat it.

And the doctor, who for twenty years had studied the trick of Fakirs in India, looked on, dumbfounded. Throughout his performance Haylock was bombarded with questions from the doctor, a group of medical students, and the psychic investigators.

Could he swallow large objects? No: he had to chew up everything he ate. He demonstrated by biting half a dozen razor blades into little pieces. The doctor shone his torch into Haylock's mouth. Haylock took a gulp of water and swallowed them. "All gone except one piece." reported the doctor.

Why did he take salt and pepper with them? He found it made swallowing easier. And he could not swallow them without water. Did the glass and razor blades cut his mouth? The doctor again shone the torch into Haylock's mouth and reported two or three specks of blood. Haylock then ate a gramophone record and a bunch of wallflowers.

What other things had he eaten? He had once chewed up and eaten a dress suit, buttons and all, in 24 hours. On another occasion a man brought an old fairy cycle into the garage where he worked and said "Eat that." Haylock obeyed. He cut it up with a hack-saw and finished the last sprocket five days later.

How did he find out he could eat all these things? As a boy of 15 Haylock swallowed one of the lenses of a pair of spectacles. When the doctors at the hospital refused to believe him, he swallowed the other one. And when they were x-raying him, he had eaten the lead "left" and "right" indicators from the photographic plate, together with the small change in his pocket.

Haylock was such a success at this phenomenal occupation that he decided to become a professional. He toured the music-hall and for ten years ate almost everything presented to him. The war came and he joined up in the R.A.S.C. as a driver. But his appetite for "all things" remained unabated. He amused his comrades during the siege of Tobruk by eating bits off German tanks, shrapnel and bullets. He was later wounded and invalided out of the Eighth Army.

The examining doctor said later, "I am open-minded and ready to believe anything that can be proved, but in my entire experience I have never seen anything like it and I would not have believed it possible."

And that is something! For the doctor was a police surgeon in Bombay for twenty years and says that most of the Yogi tricks are capable of quite simple physical explanations.

Nash Of Newzealand

With post-war world about to grow so much smaller physically and so much bigger politically, time is becoming more urgent for the whole question of South Asia and Pacific representation to be reviewed. And because one foresees a stream of "statesmen" whose brief cases will bulge with the empire and world plans and who will shuttle between those parts of the world and the twin world capitals of London and Washington now would be a good time to make sure that everyone has his country's policy clear.

I would like to draw your readers' attention to the case of Mr. Walter Nash, New Zealand's envoy abroad and formerly her Minister at Washington now representing his country's Prime Minister in Britain. I have just heard Mr. Nash speaking to a gathering of about 200 worthy people at the Caxton Hall, Westminster on the subject "Foundations of Peace." The chair was taken by the Bishop of Southwark.

Mr. Nash frequently mentioned Australia and New Zealand as if they were one in policy and planning when as far as I know even Mr. Nash and his leader Mr. Frazer are far from one in policy and planning. To the gathering of churchly liberals Mr. Nash posed the question. "Are we to invite Chinese and Japanese into Australia and New Zealand? Do we really want them to come and live with us? Or are we to put up a colour ban."

Mr. Nash swiftly answered his own question by another question. "Is it really possible?" Conveying an impression that he was doubtful Mr. Nash went on to say we had to live in the same world as seventy-five million Japanese. Then he launched into a discussion of the average Australian's and New Zealander's underestimation of these people.

This is of slight immediate importance in view of the smallness and the lack of influence of the audience but it adds to the uneasiness of the politically minded people when they contemplate a conference closely looming and of Empire discussions which are expected to continue after the war. It raises or rather reraises the whole question of representation abroad and who is to come from India, Australia and New Zealand to negotiate with such intellects as will be mustered by Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt to argue on the Pacific questions. It is going to be a poor outlook for these countries unless they have someone better than just competent men when these three Big begin putting over fast ones which can be anticipated.

Mr. Nash is an old fashioned Christian Socialist.

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Gandhiji's Counter-Proposals To Viceroy

Call For Co-operation With People's Representatives

"Don't Be Prosecutor, Judge & Jailor Combined," Says Mahatma

WAVELL REPEATS CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS

I agree with you that whilst you hold the views expressed in your letter under reply, the proper place for one like me is Government's prison and unless there is a change of heart, view and policy on the part of Government, I am content to remain your prisoner, says Gandhiji reviewing the position in India to-day in the course of a reply to the Viceroy's letter written in April calling for abandonment of non-co-operation and accepting Cripps' Offer.

How It Came By

Correspondence between the Viceroy and Gandhiji which took place in February, March and April last has come into the hands of certain All-India political leaders. It seems that representations by various visitors interpreting what they believed to be Government's attitude have been met by Gandhiji showing this recent correspondence in which Government and Gandhiji restate attitudes.

Full Text

The following is the text of the correspondence exchanged between Mahatma Gandhi and His Excellency Lord Wavell:

DETENT CAMP—Feb 17, 1944.

Dear friend, Although I have had not the pleasure of meeting you, I address you on purpose as 'dear friend'. I am looked upon by the representatives of the British Government as a great, if not the greatest, enemy of the British. Since I regard myself as a friend and servant of humanity including the British, in token of my goodwill I call you, the foremost representative of the British in India, my 'friend'.

I have received, in common with some others, a notice informing me for the first time, why I am detained, and conferring on me the right of representation against my detention. I have duly sent my reply, but I have as yet heard nothing from the Government. A reminder, too, has gone after a wait of 17 days.

I have said, some only have received notices, because, out of six of us in this camp, only three have received them. I presume that all will receive them in due course. But my mind is filled with the suspicion that the notices have been sent as a matter of form only, and not with any intention to do justice. I do not wish to burden this letter with argument.

"WHOLLY INNOCENT"

I repeat what I said in the correspondence with your predecessor, that the Congress and I are wholly innocent of the charges brought against us. Nothing but an impartial tribunal to investigate the Government case, and the Congress case against the Government will bring out the truth.

DEMAND FOR COMPLETE FREEDOM

The speeches recently made on behalf of the Government in the Assembly on the release motion and the gagging order on Shri Sarojini Devi, I consider to be playing with fire. I distinguish between defeat of Japanese arms and Allied victory. The latter must carry with it the deliverance of India from the foreign yoke. The spirit of India demands complete freedom from all foreign dominance and would, therefore resist Japanese yoke equally with British or any other. The Congress represents that spirit in full measure. It has grown to be an institution whose roots have gone deep down into the Indian soil. I was, therefore, staggered to read that the Government were satisfied with things as they were going. Had they not got from among the Indian people the men and money they wanted? Was not the Government machinery running smooth? This self-satisfaction bodes ill for Britain, India and the world, if it does not quickly give place to a searching of hearts in British high places.

"QUIT INDIA" EXPLAINED

Promises for the future are valueless in the face of the world struggle in which the fortunes of all nations and, therefore, of the whole o humanity is involved. Present performance is the peremptory need of the moment if the war is to end in world peace and not be a preparation for another war bloodier than the present if, indeed, there can be a bloodier one. Therefore real war effort must mean satisfaction of India's demand. "Quit India" only gives vivid expression to that demand, and has not the sinister and poisonous meaning attributed to it without warrant by the Government of India. The expression is charged with the friendliest feeling for Britain in terms of the whole of humanity.

I have done. I thought that, if I claim to be a friend of the British, as I do, nothing should deter me from sharing my deepest thoughts with you. It is no pleasure for me to be in this camp, where all my creature comforts are supplied without any effort on my part, when I know that millions outside are starving for want of food. But I should feel utterly helpless if I went out and missed the food by which alone living becomes worth while. I am, yours sincerely, M. K. Gandhi.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Viceroy's Camp.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

Viceroy's Camp, India.
NAGPUR, 25th Feb. 1944.

Dear Mr. Gandhi, I thank you for your letter of February 17th. You will by now, have received the reply to your representation. I am sorry to hear that three of those in the Aga Khan's palace have not received notices. This will be looked into at once.

I expect you have seen in the papers reports of the speech I made to the Legislature on the same day on which you wrote that letter. This states my point of view and I need not repeat what I said then. I enclose a copy for your convenience if you wish to read it.

I take this opportunity to express to you deep sympathy from my wife and myself at the death of Mrs. Gandhi We understand what this loss must mean to you after so many years of companionship. Yours sincerely, Sd. Wavell.

M. K. Gandhi. Esqr.

GANDHIJI ON ORIGIN OF SATYAGRAHA.

DETENTION CAMP 9th March 1944.

Dear friend, I must thank you for your prompt reply to my letter of 17th February. At the outset, I send you and Lady Wavell my thanks for your kind condolences on the death of my wife. Though for her sake I have welcomed her death as bringing freedom from living agony, I feel the loss more than I had thought I should. We were a couple outside the ordinary. It was in 1906 that, by mutual consent and after unconscious trials, we definitely adopted self-restraint as a rule of life. To my great joy this knit us together as never before We ceased to be two different entities without my wishing it, she choose to lose nerself in me. The result was she became truly my better half. She was a woman always of very strong will which in our early days I used to mistake for obstinacy. But that strong will enabled her to become, quite unwittingly, my teacher in the art and practice of non-violent non-cooperation.

SEQUEL TO ARRESTS.

The practice began with my own family. When I introduced it in 1906 in the political field it came to be known by the more comprehensive and specially coined name of Satyagraha. When the course of Indian imprisonments commenced in South Africa Shri Kasturba was among the civil resisters. She went through greater physical trials than I. Although she had gone through several imprisonments, she did not take kindly to the present incarceration during which all creature comforts were at her disposal. My arrest simultaneously with that of many others and her own immediately following, gave her a great shock and embittered her. She was wholly unprepared for my arrest. I had assured her that the Government trusted my non-violence, and would not arrest me unless I courted arrest myself. Indeed, the nervous shock was so great that after her arrest she developed violent diarrhoea and, but for the attention that Dr. Sushila Nayar who was arrested at the same time as the deceased was able to give her, she might have died before joining me in this detention camp, where my presence soothed her and the diarrhoea stopped without any further mediament. Not so the bitterness. It led to fretfulness ending in painfully slow dissolution of the body.

FIRST CASUALTY OF WAR!

(2) In the light of the foregoing you will perhaps understand the pain I felt when I read in the papers the statement made on behalf of the Government which I hold was an unfortunate departure from truth regarding her who was precious to me beyond measure. I ask you please to send for and read the complaint in the matter which I have forwarded to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department). Truth is said to be the first and the heaviest casualty in war. How I wish in this war it could be otherwise in the case of the Allied powers.

(3) I now come to your address which you delivered before the Legislature and of which you have kindly sent me a copy. When the newspapers containing the address were received, I was by the bedside of the deceased. Shri Mirabai read to me the Associated Press report. But my mind was elsewhere. Therefore, the receipt of your speech in a handy form was most welcome. I have now read it with all the attention it deserves. Having gone through it, I feel drawn to offer a few remarks, all the more so as you have observed that the views expressed by you "need not be regarded as final." May this letter lead to a reshaping of some of them.

"INDIAN PEOPLES"!

(4) In the Middle, page two, you speak of the welfare of the "Indian peoples." I have seen in some Viceregal pronouncements the inhabitants of India being referred to as the people of India Are the two expressions synonymous?

(5) At page 13 referring to the attainment of self-government by India you say, "I am absolutely convinced not only that the above represents the genuine desire of the British people, but that they wish to see an early realisation of it. It is qualified only at present by an absolute determination to let nothing stand in the way of the earliest possible defeat of Germany and Japan: and by a resolve to see that in the solution of the constitutional problem full account is taken of the interests of those who have loyally supported us in this war and at all other times—the soldiers who have served the common cause; the people who have worked with us; the rulers and the populations of the States to whom we are pledged; the minorities who have trusted us to see that they get a fair deal . . . . but until the two main Indian parties at least can come to terms. I do not see any immediate hope of progress. Without reasoning it out, I venture to give my paraphrase of your pronouncement "We the British shall stand by the Indian soldier whom we have brought into being and trained for consolidating our rule and position in India, and who by experience, we have found can effectively help us in our wars against other nations we shall also stand by the rulers of the Indian States many of whom are our creation and all of whom owe their present position to us, even when these rulers curb or actually crush the spirit of the people whom they rule. Similarly, shall we stand by the minorities whom we, too, have encouraged and used against the vast majority when the latter have at all attempted to resist our rule. It makes no difference that the majority seek to replace it by a rule of the will of the people of India taken as a whole. And in no case will we transfer power unless Hindus and Muslims come to us with an agreement among themselves."

"HOPELESS" SITUATION

The position taken up in the paragraph quoted and interpreted is no new thing. I regard the situation thus envisaged as hopeless, and I claim in this to represent the thought of the man in the street. Out of the contemplation of this hopelessness was born the anguished cry of "Quit India" What I see happening in this country day after day provides a complete vindication of the "Quit India" formula as defined by me in my considered writings.

TRUST THOSE "LIGHT-MINDED" PERSONS

(6) I note as I read your speech that you do not regard the sponsors of the formula of "Quit India" as outcasts to be shunned by society. You believe them to be high-minded persons. Then, treat them as such and trust their interpretation of their own formula and you cannot go wrong.

(7) After developing the Cripps' offer you have said at page 16 in the middle paragraph" . . . . the demand for release of those leaders who are in detention is utterly barren one until there is some sign on their part of willingness to co-operate. It needs no consultation with any one or anything but his own conscience for any one of those under detention to decide whether he will withdraw from the "Quit India" resolution and the policy which had tragic consequences, and will co-operate in the great tasks ahead." Then again, reverting to the same subject you say on pages 19 and 20.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

"There is an important element which stands aloof; I recognise how much ability and high-mindedness it contains: but I deplore its present policy and methods as barren and unpractical I should like to have the co-operation of this element in solving the present and the future problems of India. If its leaders feel that they cannot consent to take part in the present Government of India, they may still be able to assist in considering future problems But I see no reason to release those responsible for the declaration of August 8th 1942, until I am convinced that the policy of non-co-operation and even of obstruction has been withdrawn—not in sackcloth and ashes, that helps no one—but in recognition of a mistaken and unprofitable policy."

(8) I am surprised that you, an eminent soldier and man of affairs, should hold such an opinion. How can the withdrawal of a resolution, arrived at jointly by hundreds of men and women after much debating and careful consideration, be a matter of individual conscience? A resolution jointly undertaken can be honourably, conscientiously and properly withdrawn only after joint discussion and deliberation. Individual conscience may come into play after this necessary step, not before Is a prisoner ever free to exercise his conscience? Is it just and proper to expect him to do so?

BARREN AND UNPRACTICAL?

(9) Again, you recognise "much ability and high-mindedness" in those who represent the Congress organisation and then deplore their present policy and methods as "barren and unpractical." Does not the second statement cancel the first? Able and high-minded men may come to erroneous decisions, but I have not before heard such peoples policy and methods being described as "barren and unpractical." Is it not up to you to discuss the 'pros' and 'cons' of their policy with them before pronouncing judgment, specially when they are also admittedly representatives of millions of their people? Does it become an all-powerful Government to be afraid of the consequences of releasing unarmed men and women with a backing only of men and women equally unarmed and even pledged to non-violence? Moreover, why should you hesitate to put me in touch with the Working Committee members so as to enable me to know their minds and reactions?

(10) Then you have talked of the "tragic consequences" of the 'Quit India' resolution. I have said enough in my reply to the Government pamphlet "Congress responsibility etc." combating the charge that the Congress was responsible for those consequences. I commend the pamphlet and my reply to your attention If you have not already seen them Here I would just like to emphasise what I have already said. Had Government stayed action till they had studied my speeches and those of the members of the Working Committee history would have been written differently.

WHOSE REPRESENTATIVES?

(11) You have made much of the fact that your Executive Council is predominantly Indian. Surely, their being Indians no more makes them representatives of India than non-Indians. Conversely, it is quite conceivable that a non-Indian may be a true representative of India, if he is elected by the vote of the Indian people. It would give no satisfaction even if the head of the Indian Government was a distinguished Indian not chosen by the free vote of the people

"VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT"?

(12) Even you, I am sorry, have fallen into the common error of describing the Indian forces as having been recruited by "voluntary enlistment." A person who takes to soldiering as a profession will enlist himself wherever he gets his market wage Voluntary enlistment has come to bear by association a meaning much higher than that which attaches to an enlistment like that of the Indian soldier. Were those who carried out the orders at the Jallianwala massacre volunteers? The very Indian soldiers who have been taken out of India and are showing unexampled bravery will be ready to point their rifles unerringly at their own countrymen at the orders of the British Government.

(Continued on page 8)

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Second Front

MIRACLE OVER: FIGHTING BEGINS

June, 16.

"Although great dangers lie behind", said Mr. Churchill in his very first statement on the second front, "enormous exertions lie before us." The last week amply justified the Premier's warning.

There was nothing of the alleged invasion miracle in the recent fighting in Normandy. It has been a bitter, bloody struggle shifting now in favour of the invaders, now of the defenders. Once Rommel got over the first shock, he lost no time in regrouping his forces and counter-attacking wherever possible. Nor have his efforts been altogether without success. He succeeded in reoccupying Tilly-Sur-Seulles and Montebourg. Caen is being still doggedly defended and determined assaults are being launched against Carentan. The situation in most of the sectors is fluid, though it can be safely asserted that the bridgehead itself is safe and firm.

The general strategic picture is gradually becoming clear. The main Allied objective is to cut the entire Cherbourg peninsula, thus trapping the German army in the area and picking the valuable Cherbourg port itself as a ripe plum. In spite of the see-sawing nature of the fighting, the Americans have succeeded in extending their bulge into the interior of the peninsula and are now within a few miles of La Haye and St. Sauveur Le Vicomte two important junctions on the main rail line to Cherbourg. The American assault is being made on a ten-mile front and Rommel is bound to react sharply to it.

Though fierce fighting is going on in the Caumont, Villers-Bocage and Caen sectors and Rommel has thrown in considerable armour to stem the Allied advance the present engagements are essentially of a local nature. Thanks to the constant Allied bombing on his communication lines Rommel has not yet been able to launch a full-scale, decisive counter-offensive to hurl back the Allies into the sea.

Rommel's Counter-Offensive

That attack cannot be long postponed now in view of the Allied thrust to the west coast of the peninsula and the looming danger that it may be cut off altogether. Once the Allies succeed in occupying the peninsula and putting into service the port—whose installations are already being demolished by the Germans the second front will really develop into a Frankenstein's monster for Hitler.

What are the prospects of that counter-offensives? In the first place, Rommel has entirely lost the initiative and it will be suicidal for him to commit his forces to any particular terrain considering that the Allied bridgehead now extends over a length of sixty miles. According to the tighter planes to the Normandy area, some of their drawn from the Fatherland's fighter-fleet. His orders were that "The Allied invasion must be beaten off at all costs, even if the Luftwaffe perish in the attempt." And they are perishing at the rate of 30 to 50 fighters daily! The bomber-force, however, is yet being kept intact apparently to support Rommel's counter-offensive in the classic fashion.

Significant Development

If the Germans had, however, hoped that the second front would give them respite from the daily visits of the Allied Air Force, they are doomed to disappointment. For such is the air power that the Allies dispose today, that they can continue their strategic bombing schedule unhindered, while maintaining a constant tactical air umbrella over the beach-head. Berlin is being yet bombed as regularly as are the aerodromes behind the battlefields. The opening of the second front thus only means an

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

military correspondent of the "News Chronicle", Rommel has some 25 divisions at his disposal and his command covers the coast between the River Scheldt and the Cherbourg Peninsula. This is the Army Group of the North. That of the South includes the Biscay areas and the Mediterranean and is commanded by Field-Marshal von Blaskowitz. He controls 21 divisions, while 7 armoured divisions are available to both these groups.

The Germans have between 1,500 and 2,000 fighters in the west and about 500 bombers. For some unaccountable reason, the Luftwaffe was inactive in the first phase of the invasion, even its reconnaissance service being woefully negligent. Later on, however, Goering switched 500 acceleration of the bleeding process of the Luftwaffe.

A significant development in the Allied air strategy is to pick out oil reserves and to bomb them systematically. These operations extend right from the battlefront where the destruction of petrol storage tanks is already affecting the progress of Rommel's panzer formations, to the vast plants at Gelsenkirchen, the loss of which will serve as a crippling blow to Germany at this crucial hour. All this is a proof of the ability of the Allied Air Forces both to support the invasion and continue their long-term strategic bombing of key-points in Germany.

Though the Atlantic Wall as such has been smashed into rubble now, it is believed that about 20 to 30 miles behind it there is another major defence area which repeats in arrangement and concentration with additional defensive armament, the beach installations. Beyond this is said to be 30 to 40 miles of manoeuvre space and then a third major defence area. Everywhere there are subsidiary areas of defence, often including fortified villages, vacated and transformed into strong points. There also sturdy "bunkers", anti-tank obstacles, switch lines and block houses.

German Reserves

Behind these defences and combat teams, which may vary from battalion strength to regiment strength, are armoured divisions, and backing up the armoured divisions are the German strategic reserves. This strategic reserve—the main body of the German army built up for the defence of western Europe—consists of some of the finest troops of Hitler. They are well supplied with all the weapons of the German war machine and their morale is of the highest order. That in spite of the continued reverses of the last two years, the average German soldier should yet blindly believe in ultimate victory is a tribute to the Nazi indoctrination of the German mind by Dr. Geobbels and his propaganda bureau.

The strength of this reserve is not known though it is estimated to be as high as 50 divisions. Whatever it may be Rommel cannot draw upon it freely for the simple reason that further Allied invasions of Festung Europa (that was!) are expected any minute from Norway to the Mediterranean coasts. Churchill's warning that the attack on Normandy was only the first of similar operation elsewhere must be ever present in the mind of Rundstedt, the supreme commander of western Europe. He cannot afford to take risks and rush up all his available forces to Normandy. Only last Wednesday General Eisenhower again rubbed in the imminent possibility of a third front in the message he sent to President Roosevelt.

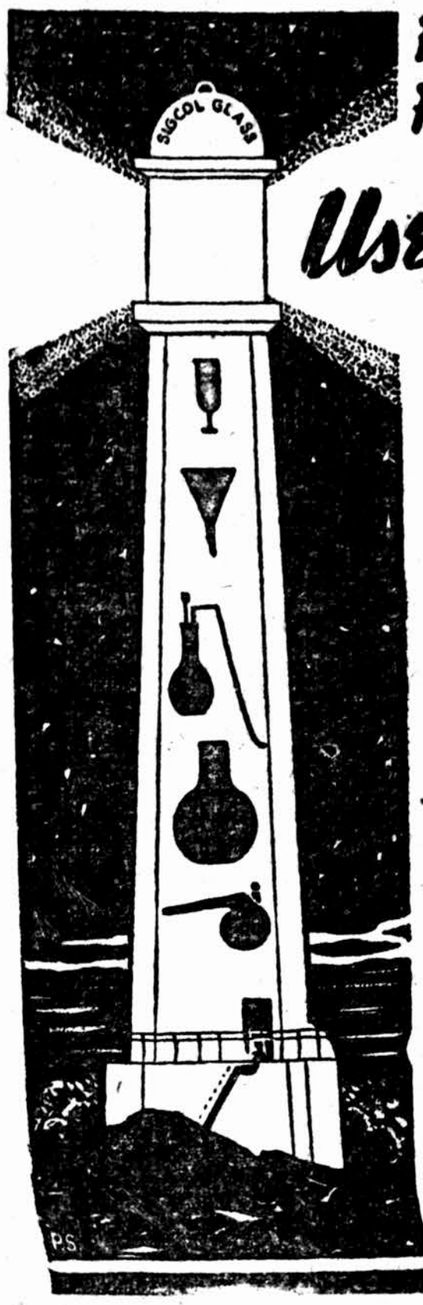
While the Germans are not thus in a position to deploy all their strength for a decisive slowdown, the Allies are pouring reinforcement in the beachhead and thus building up their own version of the Atlantic Wall. Whatever successes Rommel may achieve in his counter-attacks, he cannot stop this massing up of men and material, which will soon enable General Eisenhower to begin his march to Berlin. That the Germans are conscious of this is evident from the following remarks of Lt. General Dittmar, who is the leading military commentator of the German Radio.

"The peril in the agglomerating of enormous forces and material just off the continent has now become a crisis. The Armageddon has entered upon its decisive phase. This is no longer a battle in the ordinary sense. It is a headlong course towards the turning point in the political and military happenings of our times."

Stalin's Tribute

The highlight of the week was not the British Premier's visit to the second front but Stalin's tribute to it. The former was expected from the very moment that the first Allied paratrooper landed on French soil on June 6. Mr. Churchill could never have slept in peace otherwise Stalin's unstinted praise to the brilliant Allied success, however, came as a thrilling surprise. It shows that the Russian leader can be as generous as critical. "One must admit", said Stalin, "that the history of wars does not know any such undertaking with so broad a conception, so grandiose in its scale and so masterly in its execution.. History will take note of this as an achievement of the highest order."

The Red Army's own offensive in Finland has already smashed the first two formidable lines of fortifications and the advance forces are now within thirty miles of Viborg. The demand for a separate peace is being heard again but it is hardly likely that Stalin will now be in a mood to give any quarter in view of the long continued intransigence of Finnish leaders. German reports also hint at the imminence of the main summer offensive of the Red Army, which will synchronise with the Allied offensive in the West.



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Hitler Paying Through Nose For Vanity

Neutral Press Reminds Germans Of Fuehrer's Declaration In Sept. '41

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Not without irony, the neutral press is reminding Mr. Hitler that since he himself once assumed personal command of Germany's armed forces, he has only himself to blame for their present peril.

The Swedish "Boteborgs Handelstidningen" said this week: "Although the senses of the German people have been somewhat dulled, the Germans have not forgotten Hitler's message of October, 1941 that Russia would be defeated. It will also be remembered what Hitler's command during the Russian campaign produced in the way of results. The Germans have not forgotten Hitler's declaration in September, 1941, that he would capture Stalingrad."

The Swiss "Die Weltwoche" says: "The people of Germany were not aware of the change in the war's luck when Goering's Luftwaffe did not succeed in bombing England out of the war. This change was apparent at Stalingrad and El Alamein. But even the most stupid recognised the true state of affairs after the Allied landings in Italy. The same change seems impending now in France."—USOWI.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Jeth Vad 13 2000
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Akher 26. 1363
Parsi: Deh 18, 1313
Sunrise : 7-3 a.m. Sunset 8-15 p.m.
Hightide : 11-35, 23-17 Lowtide 4-45. 17-32

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS :—Public Lecture on "LAW OF CYCLES". Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTH ASSOCIATION : Meeting at its office 142, Kennedy Bridge, 9-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), Mr. Prahalad Mehta and P. Merchant will speak.

PATIDAR STUDENTS' HOSTEL :—Opening Ceremony by Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at Patidar Samaj Building, French Bridge.

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA CENTRE :—M. R. Gopalachar will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagwat Geeta' at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Centre premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, B B & C I Rly.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA :—A monthly meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha will be held at the Office, Bachubai Building, Damodar Hall, Parel, at 5 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

GAUDIYA MISSION :—Upadesak Pandit Sripad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "Why and how to submit to Guru?" in English to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE:—The eleventh ordinary annual general meeting of the Bohra Youth League will held in the League hall to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN :—Shri K M. Munshi will deliver, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m., the inaugural address of the Bhaxan's new sessions and speak on "The Bhagavad Gita". Mr. Munshi will also inaugurate The Gita Vidyalaya, of the Bhavan on that occasion.

MUSLIM GRAIN DEALERS' ASSOCIATION :—A meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Anjuman-e-Islam High School Hall, at 10-30 a.m., to congratulate Mr. M. R. A. Baig on his appointment as the Central Organiser of the National War Front.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA :—Meeting to congratulate Mr. M. G. Kamath on being declared "Mr. Bombay" for current year in respect of body-building and Mr. H. N. Kamath on securing first class in B. Com-Exam. with Billimoria Gold Medal, at 4 p.m. Sabha Offices, Matunga.

A public meeting of the Hindoos will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m., at Hindoo Sabha Hall, Ghatkopar to consider the affairs of Nathdwara Gaushala.

Proceedings Against Ex-Dewan Quashed

BOMBAY, Saturday

The extradition proceedings instituted by Cutch State against Mr. Suryashanker Devshanker Mehta, ex-Dewan of the State were quashed today by the Chief Presidency, who also directed Mr. Mehta to be set at liberty.

Mr. Mehta was arrested on 2nd February 1944, in consequence of a warrant of arrest issued by the Resident for the States of Western India and Political Agent of Cutch State. The charges mentioned in the warrant were falsification of accounts and criminal misappropriation. Mr Mehta was released by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a bail of Rs. 20,000

The validity of the extradition proceedings was challenged by Mr. Mehta, who contended that the warrant of arrest was illegal and the charges false.

When he case came up for hearing to-day, Mr Y. B. Rege, who appeared on behalf of the Cutch State, informed the Court that he had seen a copy of the letter sent by the Political Agent of Cutch to the Magistrate requesting the latter to cancel the warrant

The Magistrate thereupon quashed the proceedings and directed Mr. Mehta to be set at liberty

Mr. G B Ghaswala, with Mr C. N. Kanuga, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla., Solicitors appeared for Mr Mehta

CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, June 17: The Government of India have decided to set up a Central Sugarcane Committee which, it is proposed should undertake the improvement and development of the growing marketing and manufacture of sugarcane and its products in India and of all matters incidental thereto. This includes items such as agricultural, technological and economic research on sugarcane, gur, sugar and their by-products the improvement of crop forecasting and statistics, the production distribution and testing of improved varieties, etc.—A. P.

LIGHTNING KILLS 2 & LAMES 1

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD June 17

A message from Broach states that a woman and her two girls who were taking shelter under a tree lost their lives by the stroke of lightning another woman became lame.

GREAT PATRIOT & PHILANTHROPIST

Gandhiji's Tribute To P. C. Ray

POONA, June 17.

"In the death of Dr. P C. Ray, the country has lost a very great scientist and an equally great philanthropist. He was also a great patriot and friend of the poor. His Spartan simplicity was a pattern for all, but more especially for the student world", says Mahatma Gandhi in a statement issued to press this evening.

OBSERVATION OF MOURNING.

CALCUTTA, June 17: The offices of the Calcutta University, the Calcutta Corporation and a number of commercial bodies including the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and their affiliated bodies remained closed to-day as a tribute of respect to the memory of Sir P. C. Ray.—A. P.

MALAVIYA'S TRIBUTE.

ALLAHABAD, June 16: Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in a statement on Sir P. C. Ray's death says "Sir P. C. Ray was one of the most widely esteemed sons of the Motherland and brought honour to it. His death has removed a unique figure from the public life of Bengal.—A. P.

GREAT SCIEENTIST AND A GREATER PATRIOT.

SIMLA, June 16: Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member Government of India expressing sorrow at the death this evening of Sir P. C. Ray said: "India to-day mourns the loss of one of her greatest sons. Acharya Ray was a great scientist, a great teacher and a still greater patriot. He inspired thousands of youngmen to pursuits of knowledge like no one else did".

Dr. Khare Member, Commonwealth Relations Department said that Sir P. C. Ray was a great scientist and his death was a great loss to the nation especially in the postwar period of industrial development.

Sir Jogendra Singh, member for Education, Health and Lands says "India has lost in Sir P. C. Ray one of her great sons but he is leaving behind him his treasuries of knowledge, his wonderful example and blessings of his spirit to animate and guide those who follow the path he followed".—A. P.

"TOWER OF STRENGTH TO RESEARCH WORKERS".

SIMLA, June 16: Sir Azizul Haque, Commerce Member, Government of India said: "I am deeply shocked to hear of the sad death of Sir P. C. Ray the most distinguished scientist of India with worldwide reputation. He built up more than anyone else the foundations of science education specially on the chemical side and also took earliest steps for the estaclishment of industrial concerns based on scientific researches.

For many decades, he had been a tower of strength to all who have been connected with Chemical and Scientific research in this country and his death is a grievous loss to the country specially at a time when steps are being taken to place scientific and industrial researches throughout India on a well-planned basis".—A. P

Gift Of Two Lakhs To University

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Sir P. C. Ray was the first occupant of the Chair of Chemistry in the Calcutta University. He signified his intention to vacate his chair on the completion of his 60th year in September 1922. But the Senate requested him to continue in his post for five years longer in the interests of research. Sir Prafulla Chandra accepted the invitation but desired that his salary for that period might be utilised for the furtherance of the work of the Department of Chemistry (both General and Applied) or for such other purposes as might be deemed fit. He finally retired from the post in 1937, and his salary from September 1922 to August 1937, amounting to over Rs two lakhs was funded.

The University adopted a scheme for the utilisation of the fund created out of the accumulated salary of the professor, and this included two research fellowships in chemistry named after him Besides this, a large number of students have been able to build up their careers through his beneficence and a large number of institutions have benefited greatly through his munificence. These institutions included the universities of Calcutta, Dacca, Nagpur and Benares and a large number of other public institutions.

Condoling the death, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly, said "with the death of Acharya Prafulla Chandra, Bengal has lost not only a great scientist and a great educationist, but one of the makers of modern Bengal. He was the last of the giants who made Bengal what she is"

Dr. B. C. Roy said "A great man has gone. He was a star in the firmament of India and Bengal, illumining the mind and heart of many young research workers. An inense Nationalist, he lived the life of the poorest among us His frail body had within it a master mind and intellect."

Mr. A K Fazlul Huq Sir Nazimuddin and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee associated themselves with the tributes paid earlier.

FIRST LL. B. EXAM RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the First LL.B. Examination of the University of Bombay held in April, 1944 :—

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit): Nos. 348 10 149 826

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 1 2 11 12 15 16 19 21 22 23 26 28 29 35 39 41 42 43 44 47 48 51 52 54 60 63 64 65 66 71 73 74 75 76 77 78 83 89 93 94 95 98 99 100 101 103 107 109 112 113 114 115 116 117 121 122 125 133 137 138 140 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 162 163 229 231 238 245 246 251 253 255 259 262 263 264 265 266 267 274 280 281 282 284 286 289 290 294 296 297 302 304 306 308 313 315 327 336 338 340 341 347 349 351 352 354 401 404 407 409 416 418 426 427 428 429 430 434 437 442 443 445 451 452 453 455 457 458 461 466 470 479 483 485 486 494 495 496 501 574 576 580 585 586 607 608 609 610 658 659 661 662 671 680 697 699 703 709 713 723 728 729 761 763 770 774 775 779 781 788 790 792 794 809 810 811 812 817 819 821 822 825 829 834 836 837 838 839 842 851 855 856 859 863 865 867 868 870 872 873 876 877 879 880 881 883 887 889 890 891 893 894 896 897.

PASS Nos. 59 164 167 168 169 170 171 176 179 182 193 195 196 201 203 207 208 209 211 213 217 220 221 223 224 355 356 358 364 366 368 369 370 374 375 376 378 380 381 383 386 387 390 394 396 397 398 399 508 511 512 513 515 517 518 519 520 522 526 529 534 536 537 540 541 542 543 547 549 550 552 555 556 560 562 563 566 567 568 571 612 613 614 615 617 618 620 625 626 629 634 636 638 639 642 644 646 652 733 734 735 737 738 740 741 742 743 745 746 747 748 751 756 757 796 798 800 801 805 806 898 900 901 903 904 907 908 910 911 913 914 915 917 918 920 921 922 928 933 937 938.

The results of the following candidates are reserved:—Nos.: 6 85 846.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination:—Nos. 191 377.

The Scholarship, the Medal and Prize have been awarded as under:

1. The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize to No. 51 of April, 1944.
2. The Sohrab Khorshed Dastur Scholarship to No. 348 of April 1944.

Acharya Ray

(By A Scientist)

To-day, the whole World of Science mourns the loss of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, the Father of Chemical Research In India. For nearly half a century, he enthusiastically engaged his attention in the pursuit of Chemistry and sacrificed his all for the great cause. Known as the Master of Nitrites, Acharya Ray's brilliant treatise on Hindu Chemistry opened the eyes of the Western World who remarked "A new and interesting chapter has been added to the History of Science and Human Thought." He was responsible for laying the foundation of the Indian Chemical Society which has now attained a status equal to that of any sister society in the world. Even in early days he was aware of the fact that India's prosperity depended greatly on her industrialisation. He realised that the first step in this direction would be the manufacture of drugs and medicinal chemicals; to that end he founded the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works and other industrial concerns Acharya Ray's School of Research has produced a number of distinguished Indian chemists. There is hardly any scientist at the helm of any educational or industrial institution in India who has not directly or indirectly drawn inspiration from him

Although his life was full of activities of a scientific character, he devoted most of his leisure hours to social welfare inspite of his poor health. He worked energetically with rescuers in times of floods, famines and such other national calamities. Being a rationalist in his views, he always took a keen interest in reforming the social short-comings in communal and religious organisations. Always to be found in his Khaddar dhoti and shawl, Professor Ray was a living embodiment of "Plain living and high thinking" A true patriot, he always felt India would one day become a Free State and he devoted the last few years of his life towards this effort. May his soul rest in eternal peace, and may his example and precept inspire us to strive forth for the superlative

CALCUTTA PRESS TRIBUTE

CALCUTTA, June 17

The Statesman" says that Sir Prafulla has left to his admirers memories of a man who served his generation and coming generations with great gifts of mind and character. In his own special sphere he will perhaps be best remembered as the builder of a school of chemists who have gone far and wide to work for the new India

The "Star of India" writes that Sir C P Ray's passing away marks the end of an era that produced a galaxy of eminent Bengalis whose attainments brought fame to India. He was a scientist, teacher philanthropist, litterateur, social worker and industrialist, all rolled into one, and he was as great in one as he was in the other.—A. P.

For the first time in the annals of Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community of Kanara and Kerala an English-educated youth, Shriyut K. Sadashiva Shenoy of Ernakulum (Cochin), who has passed his Intermediate Examination has been chosen by the present spiritual head, H. H. Shrimat Sukritendra Teertha Swamiji, to succeed him on the "gadi" of the Kashi Math. Photo shows the Swamiji with the newly adopted disciple on his left.

"Achievement Of Pakistan Our Ultimate Object"

PESHAWAR, June 17: At a crowded meeting of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League held at Peshawar, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan said: "Our object t oorganise Muslim League is in the real sense of word for the ultimate achievement of Pakistan. Our faith in our objective is not less than our faith in our Koran. No nation can attain independence unless it is well organised and fully prepared to sacrifice. You are soldiers of the Muslim League, guarding the gate of Pakistan. Who is that wretch who does not want to see his brothers in powers where they are in a majority. Pakistan will be a free Islamic State in which the supreme authority will be that of Koran. Our object is not to hold ministries, but they are merely training ground where we can be in a position to help the needy. When Punjab Ministry trampled the rights of poor rather than to help them by the Azam stopped all negotiations with him. Muslim League stands for the equality and fraternity as it is in Islam. Even the richest member can vote like the poorest two anna member We have come to gather facts and figures. We expect from you to help us in our tour". The Premier, Aurangazeb Khan expressed his wholehearted support for Pakistan and desired even to die for it. The Premier assured the house that in time of need his sacrifice will be second to none.—Orient Press.

MRS. M. E COUSINS

BANGALORE, June 17.—Mrs. Margaret Cousins, having recovered from the fracture she sustained some weeks ago, was discharged from the Lady Curzon Hospital last evening. She has also recovered considerably from the paralysis trouble, and will continue her convalescence at 3 Miller Road for some time.

The next session of the Defence Consultative Committee will be held on Saturday (5th) and Sunday (6th Aug.)

READ!

MAGAZINES

LIFE, LOOK, PIC, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, CLICK, LILLIPUT, LIBERTY, MEN ONLY, ESQUIRE, STRAND, POPULAR SCIENCE, AMERICAN, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE, ONLOOKER ASIATIC DIGEST, SOUND, ETC.

BOOKS

By Famous Authors, P.-G. WODEHOUSE, LIN YUTANG, SINCLAIR LEWIS, H. G. WELLS, BERNARR MACFADDEN, SYDNEY HORLER MARIE CORELLIE, D. F. KARAKA, EDGAR WALLACE, RUBY M AYRES, WILLIAM MORTENSON, JAMES HILTON, PEARL BUCK, RABINDRANATH TAGORE, ETC.

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NO HOPE FOR INDIA TILL THERE IS CHANGE OF HEART ON PART OF GOVT.

Mahatma On Significance Of August Resolution And Congress Stand

(Continued from page 5)

their employers will they deserve the honourable name of volunteers?

13. You are flying all over India. You have not hesitated to go among the skeletons of Bengal. May I suggest an interruption in your scheduled flights and descent upon Ahmednagar and the Aga Khan's Palace in order to probe the hearts of your captives? We are all friends of the British, however much we may criticise the British Government and system in India. If you can but trust, you will find us to be the greatest helpers in the fight against Nazism, Fascism, Japanism and the like.

"MOCKERY AND INSULT."

14. Now I revert to your letter of the 25th February. Shri Mirabai and I have received replies to our representations. The remaining inmates have received their notices. The reply received by me I regard as a mockery; the one received by Shri Mirabai as an insult. According to the report of the Home Member's answer to a question in the Central Assembly, the replies received by us seem to be no replies. He is reported to have said that the stage "for the review of the cases had not yet arrived. Government at present were only receiving representations from prisoners "If their representations in reply to the Government notices are to be considered merely by the executive that imprisoned them without trial, it will amount to a farce and an eye-wash, meant perhaps for foreign consumption, but not as any indication of a desire to do justice.

RELEASE MIRABAI.

My views are known to the Government I may be considered an impossible man—though altogether wrongly I would protest. But what about Shri Mirabai? As you know, she is the daughter of an Admiral and former Commander-in-Chief of these waters But she left the life of ease and chose instead to throw in her lot with me. Her parents, recognising her urge to come to me, gave her their full blessing. She spends her time in the service of the masses. She went to Orissa at my request to understand the plight of the people of that benighted land. The Government was hourly expecting Japanese invasion. Papers were to be removed or burnt, and withdrawal of the civil authority from the coast was being contemplated. Shri Mirabai made Chaudwar (Cuttack) airfield her headquarters, and the local military commander was glad of the help she could give him. Later she went to New Delhi and saw General Sir Allen Hartley and General Molesworth who both appreciated her work and greeted her as one of their own class and caste. It therefore, baffles me to understand her incarceration. The only reason for burying her alive, so far as I can see, is that she has committed the crime of associating herself with me I suggest your immediately releasing her on your seeing her and then deciding. I may add that she is not yet free from the pain for the alleviation of which the Government sent Capt. Simcox at my request. It would be a tragedy if she became permanently disabled in detention. I have mentioned Shri Mirabai's case because it is typically unjust.

CANDID RESPONSE TO YOUR SPEECH.

(15.) I apologise to you for a letter which has gone beyond the length I had prescribed for myself. It has also become very personal and very unconventional. That, however, is the way my loyalty to friends works I have written without reservation. Your letter and your speech have given me the opening. For the sake of India, England and humanity, I hope you will treat this as an honest and friendly if candid response to your speech.

(16.) Years ago while teaching the boys and girls of Tolstoy Farm in South Africa I happened to read to them Wordsworth's "character of the happy warrior" It recurs to me as I am writing to you. It will delight my heart to realise that warrior in you. There will be little difference between the manners and methods of the Axis Powers and the Allies if the war is to resolve itself into a mere trial of brute strength. I am, vours sincerely, (Sd.) M. K. GANDHI

His Excellency the Viceroy, Viceroy's Camp.

THE VICEROY'S HOUSE. NEW DELHI, 28/3/44.

DEAR MR. GANDHI,

I have your letter of March 9th. you will receive a separate reply from the Home Secretary on your complaint about Mr Butler's answer to a question in the House of Commons. I can only say that I deeply regret if you are left with the impression that the Government of India have been unsympathetic in the matter of Mrs. Gandhi's illness. Miss Slade's case will be examined in the light of what you say about her.

I do not think it profitable that we should enter into lengthy argument, and do not propose to answer in detail the point you raise in your letter. But I think it best to give you a clear statement of my views on the future development of India and the reasons for your present detention.

CRIPPS' OFFER.

The draft declaration of H.M.G. which Sir Stafford Cripps brought to India stated in unmistakable terms, the intention of H.M.G. to give India self-Government under a constitution of her own devising, arrived at by agreement between the principal elements. I need hardly say that I am in entire accord with that aim, and only seek the best means to implement it without delivering India to confusion and turmoil. Much wisdom and spirit of goodwill and compromise will be required to arrive at the right solution, but with good leadership, I am sure a solution can be found.

Meanwhile, there is much work to be done, particularly in the economic field, in preparing India to take her proper place in the modern world. She must be ready to welcome change and progress in many hitherto unfamiliar directions and to raise the standard of living of her population. Such Work is primarily non-political: it may well hasten a political settlement, but cannot await it. It will give rise to many new and absorbing problems demanding the best abilities that India can bring to bear on them. India cannot be expected to tackle these problems in isolation from the rest of the world, or without the aid that Britain can give and the services of an experienced administration. But it is work in which leaders of all parties can co-operate with the certainty that they are helping the country towards the goal of freedom.

CHARGE SHEET AGAINST CONGRESS.

I regret that I must view the present policy of the Congress party as hindering and not forwarding Indian progress to self-Government and development. During a war in which the success of the United Nations against the Axis Powers is vital both to India and to the world, as you yourself have recognised, the Working Committee of Congress declined to cooperate, ordered Congress ministries to resign, and decided to take no part in the administration of the country or in the war effort which India was making to assist the United Nations. At the greatest crisis of all for India, at a time when Japanese invasion was possible, the Congress party decided to pass a resolution calling on the British to leave India, which could not fail to have the most serious effect on our ability to defend the frontiers of India against the Japanese. I am quite clear that India's problems cannot be solved by an immediate and complete withdrawal of the British.

I do not accuse you or the Congress party of any wish deliberately to aid the Japanese. But you are too intelligent a man, Mr. Gandhi, not to have realised that the effect of your resolution must be to hamper the prosecution of the war; and it is clear to me that you had lost confidence in our ability to defend India, and were prepared to take advantage of our supposed military straits to gain political advantage. I do not see how those responsible for the safety of India could have acted otherwise than they did and could have failed to arrest those who sponsored the resolution.

DOES CONGRESS REPRESENT MAJORITY?

As to general Congress responsibility for the disturbances which followed, I was, as you know, Commander-in-Chief at the time; My vital lines of communication to the Burma frontier were cut by Congress supporters, in the name of the Congress often using the Congress flag. I cannot, therefore, hold Congress guiltless of what occurred; and I cannot believe that you, with all your acumen and experience, can have been unaware of what was likely to follow from your policy. I do not believe that the Congress party's action in this matter represented the real feeling of India, nor that the Congress attitude of non-co-operation represents the opinion of anything like a majority of India.

To sum up, I believe that , with general co-operation, we can, in the immediate future, do much to solve India's economic problems, and can make steady and substantial progress towards Indian self-government.

I believe that the greatest contribution that the Congress party can make towards India's welfare is to abandon the policy of Non-Co-operation and to join wholeheartedly with the other Indian parties and with the British in helping India forward in economic and political progress—not by any dramatic or spectacular stroke. but by hard steady work towards the end ahead. I think that the greatest service you could do to India would be to advise unequivocally such co-operation.

In the meantime, I regard it as my task in the interests of India, of which I am sincere friend, to concentrate all my efforts on bringing this war to a victorious conclusion,

Sir Homi Mody had more than one private talk with Gandhiji before the latter's departure for Poona.

and to prepare for India's advancement after the war. In this task I feel I can count on very considerable co-operation from the majority of Indians.

Yours, Sincerely,
(Sd.) WAVELL.

M. K. GANDHI Esqr.

WHY NOT CO-OPERATE WITH PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES?

DETENTION, CAMP, April 9. 1944.

Dear friend—I have your letter of 28th March received by me on the 3rd instant. Please accept my thanks for it. I take up the general matter first.

You have sent me a frank reply. I propose to reciprocate your courtesy by being perfectly frank. Friendship to be true demands frankness even though it may sometime appear unpleasant. If anything, I say offends you, please accept my apology in advance.

It is a pity that you have refused to deal with important points raised in my letter.

Your letter is a plea for co-operation by the Congress in the present administration and failing that in planning for the future. In my opinion, this required equality between the parties and mutual trust. But equality is absent and Government distrust of the Congress can be seen at every turn. The result is that suspicion of Government is universal. Add to this, the fact that Congressmen have no faith in the competence of the Government to ensure India's future good. This want of faith is based upon bitter experience of the past and present conduct of the British Administration of India.

Is it not high time that you cooperated with the people of India through their elected representatives instead of expecting co-operation from them?

CHARGE FLUNG BACK ON GOVT

All this was implied in the August Resolution. The sanction behind the demand in the resolution was, not violence, but self-suffering. Anyone, be he Congressman or other, who acted against this rule of conduct had no authority to use the Congress name for his action. But I see that this resolution repels you as it did Lord Linlithgow. You know that I have joint issue on the point. I have seen nothing since to alter my view. You have been good enough to credit me with "intelligence", "experience" and "acumen." Let me say that all these three gifts have failed to make me realise that the effect of the Congress resolution "must be to hamper the prosecution of the war."

The responsibility for what followed the hasty arrests of Congressmen must rest solely on the Government. For, they invited the crisis, not the authors of the resolution.

SUPPRESSING LIBERTY AND TRUTH?

You remind me that you were Commander-in-Chief at the time. How much better it would have been for all concerned if confidence in the immeasurable strength of arms had ruled your action instead of fear of a rebellion! Had the Government stayed their hand at the time, surely, all the bloodshed of those months would have been avoided. And it is highly likely that the Japanese menace would have become a thing of the past. Unfortunately, it was not to be. And so the menace is still with us, and what is more, the Government, are pursuing a policy of suppression of Liberty and Truth.

I have studied the latest Ordinance about the Detenus, and I recall the Rowlatt Act of 1919. It was popularly called the "Black Act." As you know it gave rise to an unprecedented agitation. That act pales into insignificance before the series of ordinances that are being showered from the Viceregal Throne. Martial Law in effect governs not one province as in 1919, but the whole of India. Things are moving from bad to worse.

You say, "it is clear to me that you had lost confidence in our ability to defend India and were prepared to take advantage of our supposed military straits to gain political advantage." I must deny both the charges. I venture to suggest that you should follow the golden rule, and withdraw your statement and suspend judgment till you have submitted the evidence in your possession to an impartial tribunal and obtained its verdict. I confess that I do not make the request with much confidence. For, in dealing with Congressmen and others, Government have combined the prosecutor, judge and jailor in the same person and thus made proper defence impossible on the part of the accused. Judgments of courts are being rendered nugatory by fresh ordinances. No man's freedom can be said to be safe in this extraordinary situation. You will probably retort that it is an exigency of the war. I wonder!

As I visualise India to-day, it is one vast prison containing 400 million souls. You are its sole custodian. The Government prisons are prisons within this prison. I agree with you that whilst you hold the views expressed in your letter under reply, the proper place for one like me is a Government prison. And unless there is a change of heart, view and policy on the part of the Government, I am quite content to remain your prisoner. Only, I hope, you will listen to the request made by me through the proper channels to remove me and my fellow prisoners to some other prison where the cost of our detention need not be even one-tenth of what it is to-day.

PATENT FACTS IGNORED

As to my complaint about Mr. Butler's statement and later the Home Secretary's I have received two letters from the Home Department in reply. I am sorry to say, they have appeared to me highly unsatisfactory. They ignore patent facts and betray an obstinate refusal to face Truth even on a wholly non-political issue. My correspondence with the Home Department continues. I invite your attention to it, if you can spare the time and are interested in the subject.

I am glad and thankful that Shri Mirabai's (Miss Slade's) case is being considered in the light of what I said about her in my letter.

I am, yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K GANDHI.

His Excellency the Viceroy,
Viceroy's Camp.

GANDHI-LINLITHGOW CORRESPONDENCE.

The letters exchanged between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Linlithgow the previous Viceroy before latter's departure from India are also available.

Mahatma Gandhi wrote to Lord Linlithgow on 27-9-43 as follows:

"Dear Lord Linlithgow, on the eve of your departure from India, I would like to send you a word. Of all the high functionaries I have had the honour of knowing none has been the cause of such deep sorrow to me as you have been. It has cut me to the quick to have to think of you as having countenanced untruth, and that regarding one whom you, at one time, considered as your friend. I hope and pray that God will some day put it into your heart to realise that you a representative of a great nation had been led into a grievous error.

With good wishes, I still remain, your friend, M. K. Gandhi.

To which Lord Linlithgow replied marked "personal".

Dear Mr. Gandhi. I have received your letter of 27th September. I am, indeed, sorry that your feelings about any deeds of words of mine should be as you describe. But I must be allowed, as gently as I may, to make plain to you that I am quite unable to accept your interpretation of the events in question.

As for the corrective virtues of time and reflection, evidently they are ubiquitous in their operation, and wisely to be rejected by no man. I am sincerely, Sd. Linlithgow".

Among with these correspondence which is 120 closely typed fullscap sheets, Mahatma Gandhi has also circulated to his friends another equally bulky pamphlet which is his reply to the Government Publication entitled "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances, 1942-43."—A. P.

Berlin & Ruhr Bombed

Air Ministry "communique" to-day stated, "last night very strong forces of aircraft of the bomber command attacked the synthetic oil centre of Sterkrade in the Ruhr and military installations in the "Pas De Calais" area. An attack was also made on Berlin and mines were laid in enemy waters. 33 of our aircraft are missing.—Reuter.

Supply Station Wrecked

LONDON, June 17.

Royal Air Force bombers last night attacked and wrecked a central supply station at Doullens in North-Western France where the Germans had stored and launched many of the pilotless aircrafts which attacked Britain according to the Dutch News Agency war correspondent Robert Kiek.

Hobson Criticises Bombay Plan

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Oscar H. Hobson, City Editor of the "News Chronicle", was the first to review the plan for the Economic Development of India published by the Penguin Series.

Mr. Hobson says that the plan must evoke considerable interest in this country as some of its authors are visiting England in the near future. He says that no one will quarrel with the aspiration of the plan to double the present 'per capita' income of India within a period of fifteen years. He frankly admits that there is no doubt that India to-day is one of the poorest countries in the world, measuring the wealth by 'per capita' income.

After comparing the 'per capita' income of India with that of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, Mr. Hobson concludes:

"On the latest available evidence the average does not come to this minimum (the barest requirements of human life India are about £5/11/- per head per annum according to the plan), and therefore a large part of the population are living below the subsistence level."

Finally Mr. Hobson says: "In many of its details the scheme stands wide open to criticism. In view of the increase in the rupee prices the estimates of costs will have to be revised upwards. Moreover the estimated increase in agricultural production does not appear to be based on any specialised knowledge of this subject but merely a result of calculating what increase would be required to supply the quirements of the population on the proposed increased scale. These are far-reaching criticisms. Nevertheless, the fact remains that India is set for the phase of a great economic development in which Great Britain is well placed to play any important part."

70-Year Old Vienna Paper Ceases Publication

BERNE—The seventy-year old Vienna Newspaper "Neuigkelts Weltblatt" has announced that it would cease publication for the duration of the war. The newspaper a Catholic publication, was a liberal organ before the Nazi invasion of Austria.—India Press Service.

Nazis Remove Rare Art Treasures Of Rome

BERNE—Some of the rare Art Treasures of Rome have been removed to Germany according to messages from Rome. Dr. Zeigler, the Nazi Art expert and a number of officials of the German Galleries were in Rome some time before the evacuation of the holy city to make a selection.—India Press Service.

Proposal For 17 War Cemetries In N. Africa

LONDON—A proposal for 17 war cemetries between Alexandria and Oran has been submitted to the Imperial War Graves Commission by Sir John Hubert Worthington, the Commission's principal architect for North Africa. In a 3,000-mile tour from Cairo to Algiers to study and select sites, he visited El-Alamin Sollum, Tobruk Tripoli, Maroth and other scenes of war. The sites are not yet named but El-Alamin where Rommel began his historic retreat which turned the tide of the war in Allies' favour, will certainly be one.—India Press Service.

Sir Acland Hands Over His Estate To National Trust

LONDON (BY MAIL)—Sir Richard Acland, M.P. the President of the Commonwealth Party has handed over to the National Trust the deeds of his estates in Devon and Somerset. The estate contains more than 16,000 acres and it is the largest gift to National Trust, a public organisation.—India Press Service.

Allied Troops Land On Elba

Local Advances In Normandy Continue

LONDON, June 17.

The German News Agency reported to-day that the Allies have landed on Elba.

LONDON, June 17: The German News Agency in reporting to-day that the Allis have landed on Elba said to-day, the enemy landed with 60 landing craft in the south of the Island of Elba. A short while later, the enemy made several air attacks and at the same time further landings from the sea were made in the north of the Island west of Torte Serraio and on the south-eastern coast of Elba. Fierce Fighting has flared up particularly around battery emplacements and fighting is still going on".

The Island of Elba is off the west coast of Italy about 30 miles due west of Grosseto the capture of which was reported yesterday and half way between Corsica and Mainland. The Island is famous as the prison of Napoleon.

ADVANCE IN NORMANDY

S. H. A. E. F.: It is learned at S. H. A. E. F. to-day that the Allied prospects in the Normandy battle are favourable and improving all the time.

This morning's "communique" stated "Allies troops continue their advance with leading elements in Saint Sauveur Le Vicomte. Local advances were made in face of heavy enemy opposition between Caumont and Tilly".

BATTLE FOR SAINT SAUVEUR

The paratroopers entered Saint Sauveur at noon after two hours vicious shellfire which churned the town into rubble. This evening they were faced with only slight resistance by elements still holding out. The Germans who appeared to be falling back steadily are putting up a stiff rearguard action and still shelling and mortaring the town to-night.

Fighting is raging all around Saint Sauveur the Germans even throwing in cooks and canteen clerks as riflemen. A number of prisoners are being taken but most of them are non-Germans such as Russians, the Germans preferring to fight to death.

Fighting has flared up on the Cantentan front and along the mainland sector. The Americans easily broke light counter-attacks in two sectors on the mainland front, while the Germans renewed their shelling of Carentan.

"ALLIED BEACHHEAD IN FRANCE .. .. ABSOLUTELY SECURE .. ..

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the United States forces: The Commander of the Americans in France, General Omar Bradley said at a press conference to-day that the Allied beachhead in France was now absolutely secure. He said it had cost 15,883 casualties. Of this total of American casualties up to midnight last night 3,288 were known dead and 12,600 wounded. He also announced that the total number of prisoners evacuated from the American beachhead numbered 8,500.—Reuter.

"Balyogi" Mohanlal, whose astonishing mastery of Yogic "Asanas" and skill in balancing feats, sword and lathi play, weight-lifting, etc., have secured for him awards of scores of medals and other tokens of appreciation at the hands of public leaders and institutions all over India, is a pupil of Prof. Satyapal of Shakti Yogashram of Delhi and has recently passed the Matriculation and Hindi Prabhakar examinations.

SOVIET PUSH TOWARDS VIBORG

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent)

MOSCOW, June 17.

A big mopping up battle is to-day being fought in front of the Mannerheim line as the army prepares for its main push towards Viborg.

The Russians are hurling the Finns back on their old defences and in preparation for their coming push are clearing a wide stretch of pine-woods, lakes and marshes shown with pill-boxes and mine-fields.

The struggle on the Isthmus is between battles described by the "Red Star" as "very fierce" and swift onrushes by Soviet mobiles units as Finnish resistance is worn down in various sectors.—Reuter.

REACTION TO U.S. 'MISSION TO JAPAN'

TOKIO MOVE TO STRENGTHEN ITS HOLD ON COASTAL PROVINCES

CHUNGKING, June 17.

It is disclosed here that the Allied daylight raid on Bangkok on June 5 was carried out by the new Super Fortress Bomber as a rehearsal for last night's "Mission to Japan".

KANDY, June 17: The China-based "Super Fortresses" raid on Japan has given a new impetus to Japanese military operations in China, says "A. P." Special Correspondent. These now have made a clean-cut pattern. The Japanese army has been consolidating its hold on the great area of China north of the River Yangtze and stretching between the north-south railway between Peking and Hankow and the coast. This was a logical step against the Allied advance in South-East Asia for the establishment of advance airfields in China from which to intensify bombing raids on Tokyo.

The Japanese now show signs of reacting to the "Super Fortress" raid by moving south of the Yangtze to strengthen their hold on the coastal provinces between Nanking and Canton.

11 ARRESTED FOR EXPORTING 320 MDS OF COTTON SEEDS

AHMEDABAD, June 16.—Eleven persons have been arrested in Dhansura village in Ahmedabad District on the charge of exporting 320 maunds of cotton seeds in nine carts into Idar State without the permit of the District Magistrate.—A.P.

"Turning Point In Pacific War"

U.S. Advance In Saipan Island

LONDON, June 17.

The landing in Saipan Island is a major event in the Pacific War and may become the turning point, says the "News Chronicle" in a leading article to-day.

"The Japanese swept south over vast distances in the first few months of war, but the new landings show how far the Allied recoil has gone. The marinas will provide air bases within striking distance of Japan"

CHARAN KANAO CAPTURED.

From the combined press representative aboard the flagship of the United States Expeditionary Force, (Saipan island, June 17). United States' assault troops have fought their way inland over hills of southern Saipan and after street battles captured the town of Charan Kanao. There were material losses and the Japanese are still throwing mortars into the beachhead. Not a single Japanese plane interfered with the landings.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI FEELING MUCH BETTER

POONA, June 17.

It is understood that Gandhiji's future programme will be finally fixed and the course of further treatment decided after to-morrow's medical examination for which Dr. M. D. D. Gilder and Dr. K. T. Gajjar, pathologist are arriving here from Bombay. They, along with Dr. Sushila Nayyar, will examine Gandhiji in the light of the blood examination report that Dr. Gajjar has prepared.

It is understood that cyclostyled copies of the Gandhi-Government correspondence have been given to some local friends of Gandhiji.—United Press.

Since his arrival in Poona Mahatma Gandhi is feeling much better and feels more rested. The weather here has been pleasant and fine. He granted no interviews to-day and his Secretary, Mr. Pyarelal, said he was taking an "off" this morning. Mahatma Gandhi is not having the full course of treatment that is usually given to the patients in the nature cure clinic but it is learnt prefers a few items from the general prescribed treatment. He is given long sitz baths in varying temperatures and massage daily.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S PARTY VISITS AGA KHAN PALACE

POONA, June 17.

Mr. Pyarelal, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, and Mr. Shantikumar Morarji visited the Aga Khan Palace this morning for the second time during their present stay in Poona. They offered a Puja at the shrines of Mr. Mahadev Desai and Shrimati Kasturba and recited devotional songs.—United Press.

RELEASE CONGRESS LEADERS

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY DEMANDS ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL GOVT.

POONA, June 17.

A demand for the release of the other Congress leaders who are still in jail in order that a new atmosphere may be created and the Congress is enabled to collectively revise its policy and adapt it to the changed conditions both here and abroad, has been made by the Council of the Servants of India Society in a resolution adopted on the political situation in the country.

The resolution further states that to put an end to the ever-growing bitterness between India and England and establish lasting friendship between them the British Government should part immediately with as much power as possible and establish a National Government and thus inspire confidence in its professed desire to give India full power to decide her destiny after the war.

Concluding the resolution emphasises that India should participate as a free country through its chosen representatives in the Peace Conference and thus be in a position to make her contribution to the solution of the world problem.—United Press.

JAIL DOCTOR ASSAULTED

GUJRAT, June 17: Tara Chand Gupta, a security prisoner in Gujrat Special Jail has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment by a local Magistrate on a charge of assaulting a jail doctor. —A. P.

PUNJAB JAIL DELIVERY

SIMLA, June 17: Twenty further Congress detenus have been ordered to be released by the Punjab Government leaving thereby 110 in jail.—A. P.

BREACH OF PRESS ORDINANCE

KARACHI, June 17.

The Sind Government under the instructions from the Government of India has filed a case in the Court for the contravention of Paper Control Order against the "Samachar", a Sindhi Daily It is alleged to have issued two editions in October 28th of the last year, and gave more pages between October and December. —Orient Press.

CITIZENS' EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY, June 17.

Donations to the Citizens Emergency Relief Fund received up-to-date total Rs. 15,37,430-8-10.

STOP PRESS

RAJEN BABU'S DETENTION EXTENDED

PATNA, June 17: The period of detention of Dr. Rajendra Prasad has, it is learnt, been extended by six months under the Restrictions and Detention Ordinance (Ordinance 111), 1944.—A P.

CHINESE CAPTURE JAP SUPPLY BASE

NEW DELHI, June 17.

The principal Japanese supply base in Northern Burma and key-point of the Mogaung valley, Kamaing was captured on June 16th by the Chinese 22nd Division, says a press note issued from General Stilwell's Headquarters in India.—A. P.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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MINIMUM RS. 1|8|-
To be paid in advance.

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Don't disfigure your face with glasses. For restoring vision without glasses. Ring, write or see Dr. Narula 12 Temple Rd., Lahore. Phone 3027. (5204)

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5th Week
RANJIT'S

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Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Matinee 1-30.

Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30.

BENGAL BAN FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

Processions, Meetings And Assembly Of More Than 5 Persons Prohibited In 6 Sub-Divisions

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The Government of Bengal have, under the Defence of India Rules, prohibited public processions, meetings or assemblies of more than five persons in six sub-divisions during the period from tomorrow to June 30. The sub-divisions concerned are Bagerhat (Khulna), Gopalganj (Faridpur), Pirojpur (Bakargunj) and Jhenidah, Narail and Magura (Jessore).

Assemblies held for 'bona fide' religious or marketing purposes have been exempted from the order.

A Gazette Extraordinary states that the order is issued for the purpose of securing the public safety and the maintenance of public order.—A. P.

Bombay To Be Venue Of Badminton Matches

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The venue of this year's All-India Badminton championships and inter provincial championships has been finally allotted to Bombay under the management of the Bombay Provincial Badminton Association, announced the honorary secretary of the All-India Badminton Association Mr V. A. Madgavkar. The All-India Championship will be held sometime in the middle of December.

The Secretary adds that the Western India Badminton Championships will be held as a major tournament in Bombay from 4th September to 17th September under the management of the Bombay Provincial Badminton Association and players from all over India are expected to participate —A. P.

SHRI TAKI MAHARAJ OF JOGESHWARI

will deliver a discourse on "SHRI BHAGWATGITA RAHASYA" or "SECRET OF BHAGWATGITA" (Third Instalment) at MARWARI VIDYALAYA HALL, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 TO-DAY (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

All are cordially invited.

4TH Crowded Week
LOVE'S DIVINE MESSENGER
Comes to Life
in Rajlaxmi's Screen Epic!
MAHAKAVI
KALIDAS
Direction: Sjt. SUDHIR SEN
Starring: PAHARI, SNEHPRABHA, VANMALA
KRISHNA Dubash Theatre
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m. Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.
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Scores high in Popularity
in
REKHA
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To-day Matinee at 1-30
Daily 4, 7 & 10
'Happy' Release

NOW SHOWING TO PACKED HOUSES
6th WEEK
PRAKASH'S
Police
Direction: SHANTIKUMAR
Cast: PREM ADEEB RATNAMALA, JEEVAN
Time: 4, 7, 10 P.M.
Matinee: Sun. at 1 p.m
CAPITOL
AN "EVERGREEN" RELEASE

WAY TO ATTAIN FREEDOM

India Will Have To Stand On Her Own Legs, Says Jamnadas Mehta

BOMBAY, June 13:—I MET HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS OF GREAT EDUCATION AND HIGH SOCIAL STANDING AND DISCUSSED WITH THEM THE PROBLEM OF INDIA. EVERY AMERICAN STANDS FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM. TO THEM, THE AMERICANS, THIS FEELING COMES NATURAL. THEY CANNOT UNDERSTAND ANY NORMAL COUNTRY OTHER THAN FREE. SO IN GETTING THAT SUPPORT FOR INDIAN FREEDOM, WE ARE PREACHING TO THE CONVERTED. BUT BEYOND THE SIMPLE AND ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLE THEIR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT INDIA IS SUPERFICIAL AND IT IS BOUND TO BE SO. INDIA WILL HAVE TO STAND ON HER OWN LEGS TO ATTAIN FREEDOM. BY HER OWN WORK IN INDIA, SHE WILL HAVE TO ATTAIN THAT GOAL"

Thus declared Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta, the Indian Labour Delegate to the International Labour Conference who has just returned from Philadelphia in an interview to the India Press Service.

Continuing he said: "What struck me most was the difference between the two countries of more or "less equivalent areas and resources, when one was free and the other was fettered', said Mr. Mehta comparing India with America. "In 1776, Americans even then a heterogenous mass of refugees and emigrants from all parts of Europe threw off the domination of Britain and India which was brought about the same time under British control by the Regulating Act of Warren Hastings in 1774. And within less than two hundred years, the free country is the most powerful, most prosperous and one of the strongest nations on earth. That is the United States of America. The other, the weakest, most miserable, the poorest in the world that is India. These facts speak for themselves and freedom is its own justification." Speaking of the work of the I.L.O. Conference, he said:—"I am deeply impressed with the work of the I.L.O. which was truly historic. If the Governments concerned are honest in their intentions the possibility of a third world war will be averted."—India Press Service.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM MAJLIS EXECUTIVE

NEW DELHI, June 16.

Dr. Shaukatullah Shah Ansari, General Secretary, in charge of the Central Office of the All-India Muslim Majlis, has been authorised by the President of the Majlis to announce that the following shall constitute the Working Committee of the Majlis:—

A. M Khwaja (President); Dr. S. S. Ansari (General Secretary); Shaikh Mohammed Jan M.L.C., Calcutta, (Secretary); Nawabzada Halim Jung, (Treasurer), and Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim (ex-Minister, U.P.) Bijnor); Nisar Ahmed Khan Sherwani, (Neoli, Etah, U.P.); Syed Ali Zaheer, Bar-at-Law, (Lucknow); Maulvi Syed Tufail Ahmed, (Aligarh); Maulvi Abdul Majeed, (Benares); Maulana Bashir Ahmed, (Kithaur); Maulana Shahid Mian Fakhri, (Allahabad); Mufti Ziaul Hasan Hindi, (Ludhiana); Maulvi Zaheeruddin (Ambala); Mr. Jan Mohammed, Bar-at-Law, (Bannu); Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, (Bar-at-Law, Peshawar); Shaikh Abdul Majeed Sindhi, (ex-Minister) (Karachi); Khan Abdus Samad Khan, Quetta; Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Bombay; Mr. Yasin Nurie, ex-Minister, (Bombay Qazi Mohammed Abdul Ghaffar, (Hyderabad Dn.); Maulana Mohiyuddin Qadri Bayabani (Madras); Maulana Minnatullah, M.L.A., (Monghyr), Qazi Ahmed Husain, Imarat-i-Shariat, Bihar, (Patna); Professor Abdul Bari, Dy. Speaker, Bihar, (Patna), and Maulvi Majeed Hasan (of Madina) (Bijapur) as members of the committee More names will be announced later on.

First meeting of the Committee will be held on July 18 at Delhi.—A.P.

Protest Against Ban On Pandharpur Fair

A resolution condemning the Bombay Government's ban on the Pandharpur fair was passed at a meeting of prominent Hindus held in the office of the Girgaum District Hindu Sabha on Wednesday evening. A deputation consisting of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Mr. M. N. Talpade, Dr. D. G. Abhyankar and Mr Ramdas Mansukh was appointed to meet the authorities and represent the case of the Hindus

Other subjects considered at the meeting included the scheme of compensation for the relief of victims of the Bombay Fire Tragedy put forward by the Government of India. It was urged that all missing persons should be presumed dead that compensation should be given for currency notes and ornaments also in the case of poor people and that the cost should be shared by the Allied governments

A third resolution condemned the alleged oppression of Hindus in Jaipur State and demanded the removal of the Prime Minister.

HORNBY VELLARD MURDER

Army Deserters To Be Transported For Life

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Coyajee and a Special Jury).
Emperor
Versus
1. Earnest Layton
2. James Thomas Lay ..... Accused

The prosecution case was that the accused, two young deserters from the army, along with the approver one Mansell Winston Evans, boarded a taxi from a taxi-stand at Ormiston Road in the early hours of the morning of 27th August last. They asked the driver Aitappa Guruwa to drive it to Hornby Vellard where the first accused Layton shot the taxi-driver through the back of the head with a pistol and then threw his body on the rocks below, robbing him of about Rs. 25. The accused were charged with murder, robbery and mutual abetment of those offences.

The accused made confessions before the Coroner which they retracted later on stating that they had been obtained by coercion and threats. They denied that they had anything to do with the alleged offence.

Among the witnesses was an Indian prostitute who deposed to the possession of a pistol by Layton shortly before the incident. Evans turned approver before the Committing Magistrate on a promise of pardon if he made a full disclosure. He did not make a full disclosure before the Magistrate but in the High Court he gave a detailed account of the alleged crime

The Jury by a verdict of 6 to 3 found both the accused guilty. The sentence of the Court was transportation for life on the charge of murder and 6 years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of robbery.

Mr. K. J. Khandalawalla and the Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution. Mr. J. H. John with Mr. H. Britto defended both the accused.

Appeal Rejected By High Court

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, June 17.

A message from Baroda states that a prominent worker named Chimanlal Desai, who was acquitted of the charge of sedition and against whom the police has filed an appeal in the High Court has been discharged and the appeal is rejected in the High Court.

Five Years' Jail For Receiving Stolen Property

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia and Mr. Justice Sen).
Government of Bombay ... Appellant
vs.
Ramchandra Telang ..... Opponent (Original Accused)

The opponent an employee in a military office, along with one Waman G. Kulkarni, had been tried by the Additional Sessions Judge of Poona for having in their possession hand-grenades and detonators stolen from an Ordnance Depot. In conformity with the verdict of the jury, the Sessions Judge had acquitted both the accused before him on the charge under the Explosive Substances Act for possession of these articles but he convicted the present opponent on the other charge of receiving stolen property and had sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The Government appealed to the High Court from the order of acquittal.

Their Lordships in allowing the appeal observed that it was impossible to hold that Telang could not have known of the presence of these very stolen articles in his house for they were not so small as to escape his notice

Setting aside the order of acquittal on the charge under the Explosive Substances Act their lordships sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Their lordships also enhanced the sentence of 18 months on the charge of receiving stolen property to one of 3 years' R. I.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown Mr R A Jaghirdar appeared for the opponent.

INDIAN GIRL WINS ALL-ENGLAND PRIZE

From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, June 16.

Sixteen-year-old Indian Girl Shanti Bhandari who is a student of Badminton School North Devonshire has won the first prize in All England School Poster competition for drawing poster "Home, Food and Work as the basis of a happy world".

Her poster will be exhibited publicly in London to-morrow (Saturday).

Shanti's elder sister Kamini acts as Mr. Sorensen's Parliamentary Secretary for Indian Affairs. Her father Pratul Bhandari is an X-Ray Specialist in Britain.

Her school has reputation for high standard in education.

Bombay Boycotts Santosh Trophy Again

By J. C. MAITRA

We understand from press reports the All-India Football Federation has decided to stage the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Santosh Trophy this year. It could not be held during the last two seasons for various reasons. But it appears that the Federation is now determined to get over the difficulties and stage the tournament anyhow. Every thing depends on the co-operation it receives from its constituent bodies. It remains to be seen how far their efforts succeed. Eight Associations are said to have expressed their willingness to compete in the tournament and they have been drawn as follows:—

Bengal vs Bihar; U. P. vs Delhi; Mysore vs Hyderabad; N.W.I.F.A. vs N.W.F.P.

Dacca is likely to enter the list in which case it will be accommodated in the second round.

W.I.F.A.'s STAND

As will be seen from above, Bombay has not joined the competition Secretary E. J. Turner has told the world that the W.I.F.A. has decided to stick to its previous decision —that the National Championship should not be held during the war and that Bombay would not take part in it if it is staged before the hostilities cease. The reason for the objection is that the railways are overloaded these days and therefore should not be taxed by the public beyond their capacity. We are repeatedly told by the railway authorities that we should travel only when we must and should not do so for pleasure. The W.I.F.A. wants to follow this advice literally. Have we not seen them refusing entries from up-country teams for the Rovers Cup?

OTHER EXAMPLES

Let us now see what other sporting bodies are doing in this respect. The Board of Control for Cricket in India we find, are running the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy as usual. The Indian Hockey Federation have followed their footsteps so far. Other All-India bodies, whether controlling Lawn Tennis or Badminton, Table Tennis or Acquatic Sports, are also carrying on their National Championships as usual. The Indian Olympic Games were recently held under the Presidentship of no less a personage than the Commander-in-Chief himself. The A.I.F.F. wanted to run their All-India tournament, but could not do so for reasons other than the difficulty of travelling.

RAILWAYS CO-OPERATE

It is also clear from the attitude adopted by the various provincial associations in respect of the National Championships that they are all in favour of continuing them in war time. In fact I have not heard of any other body in India which has followed the lead given by the W.I.F.A. In every part of the country tournaments of an all-India nature are being conducted freely with the full co-operation of the railway authorities themselves. I need hardly mention that the players are extremely keen to participate in such competitions. They are prepared to suffer all the inconvenience entailed by the travelling—just to have the opportunity of playing in the All-India Championships.

DON'T MAKE A FETISH

The Bombay Gymkhana was not dissuaded by the Railway slogan "Travel only when you must" from inviting up-country teams for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Neither the I.F.A. of Calcutta nor the Bengal Hockey Association—nor any other body in fact—have felt the necessity of localising their tournaments. Therefore I feel that the W.I.F.A. is making a fetish of the slogan. I do not for a moment suggest that the slogan is meaningless or it is meant to be a pious resolution for us. It needs to be followed by those who go to the Hill Stations for pleasure or other places for sight seeing or visiting friends and relatives. These must be stopped, and not sporting activities of an All-India character.

TIME FOR IMPROVEMENT

This is the time when we should direct our energies in raising our standard of play, so that when the war is over we shall be ready to meet on equal terms any team from abroad, or any foreign country on their own land. This can only be done by giving our top class players the opportunity of playing under varying conditions and against different classes and types of players. We in Bombay have been rather fortunate in having some of the leading professional players in our midst. By playing against them frequently our players are learning a good deal in matters tactical. George Curtis of the Arsenal has been entertaining them with some of his experiences through the columns of the "Evening News of India" which will stand them in good stead in their future campaigns.

GROWTH OF SELF-CONFIDENCE

But to play on the same ground always and against the same set of players more or less again and again is not conducive to the growth of self-confidence in a player. A player and a team needs to play in different parts of the country to gain it in a sufficient degree to play abroad. The Mohammedan Sporting of Calcutta was able to sweep the board in the football world of India just because it participated in all the prominent tournaments of the country frequently. Few other clubs have done so up to now and that is why they have remained behind. When Bombay's standard was low, nobody thought of sending a team out anywhere. Up-country teams were invited from year to year to give a fillip to our local lads. It is due to this and to all that the W.I.F.A. and the I.F.L. have done to promote football among Indians that the game has advanced so much in Bombay.

PLAYER'S ASPIRATION

Now that we are in a position to fight any provincial team or any club team of the highest calibre, it is necessary that we should complete in the Inter-Provincial and other All-India tournaments. We must remember that the highest aspiration of a player is to take part in the national and international championships or matches. And it is one of the chief duties of a provincial controlling body to help him in attaining his object in this respect and at the same time assist the province and the country to gain national and international honours respectively. If we continue to isolate ourselves from the rest of India, we shall do so only at our peril. Our own progress will be stifled thereby and our contribution to the general progress of the country will be substantially reduced.

REVISION OF POLICY NEEDED

May I therefore suggest to the W. I. F. A to revise its present policy of isolation and contribute their full quota to the national development of the game. Amassing wealth is no criterion of progress—certainly not from the sporting point of view—although I freely concede that it will be immensely useful for future advancement. Moir and Co. are rendering a great service in building up a substantial Reserve Fund for the W. I. F. A. But they should not ignore the other aspects of their duties and responsibilities. In the interest of local and national football they should not only enter a team for the Santosh Trophy but permit our teams to visit other centres if invited and invite a limited number of Up-country teams to participate in the Rovers Cup. Thus alone the purpose of the W.I.F.A. will be fully served.

Would you believe that this high-quality toilet soap costs no more than ordinary washing soap? Then why deprive ourselves of the benefit and pleasure of using an out and out superior soap? How its foaming lather cleanses and refreshes my poor, tired body .... so different from the irritating, watery thing! They tell me this 'chavi' brand soap—like the other Godrej toilet soaps—is cent per cent pure soap, elaborately manufactured (as toilet soaps should be), from soothing vegetable oils only; it is not forty per cent water, as those washing soaps are. Its sweet scent tickles my nostrils; and the gay get-up is a treat for my jaded eyes. If I had only known earlier, I would not have wronged my human skin by using any odd soap, especially when this reliable Turkish Bath costs only as little as washing soap. Anyway, better late than never!

Another excellent toilet soap for economical budgets—delightfully perfumed.

No. 1 • No. 2
Vatni Sandal
Limda FAMILY
Turkish Bath
Shaving Stick
Shaving Round
Guaranteed 100% pure free from animal fat

Godrej 'chavi' brand
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ATTENTION, please!

Godrej Soaps. Ltd. do NOT manufacture or sell washing soaps or any other toilet soaps than the following. Soaps other than these toilet soaps. sold with the name "Godrej", are NOT the products of this company.

No. 1	Vatni	Limda	Family	Shaving Stick
No. 2	Sandal	Khus	Turkish Bath	Shaving Round

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remove monthly complaints within three days only Price with guarantee letter per bottle Rs. 5/8 . Foreign Shs 10/-
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ARSENO-TYPHOID has been successfully used since 1928 in FILARIAL FEVER, ELEPHANTOID LEG, HAND and every form of FILARIA
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Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 annas stamps

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, June 17.

BULLION :—Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/6/0 Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d and New York Spot. Silver stood at 44-3/4 cents. The local Silver market was quiet and prices after fluctuating between Rs. 124/12 and Rs. 126/4 steadied at Rs. 125/4. Gold also fluctuated between Rs. 73/8 and Rs. 73/13 and steadied at Rs. 73/11.

The market finally closed as under Ready Silver 99 fineness Rs. 127/12. 96 fineness Rs. 126/12. Forward Rs. 125/4. Ready Gold Rs. 73/13/3. Forward Rs. 73/11/3.

FLUCTUATIONS IN SILVER.

125/8 25 24/12 26/4 25/8 25/4 25/12 25/10 26 25 24/12 25/8 25/12 125/10.

COTTON :—As a result of the recommendation of the Cotton Committee to the Government to buy all kinds of cotton, the local cotton market opened today at Rs. 408 but there being no follow up on the buying side, prices declined to Rs 405/8 for July. The market was quietly steady and is awaiting final outcome of the discussions for starting business in new crop months.

The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

ICC July	405	12	0
ICC September	419	4	0

COTTON PARITY :—Indian Cotton July Contract is 585 cent points under New York July at Exchange rate 331.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 16.

Cotton advanced on overnight price-fixing and trade buying, but eased on tainties over price-control legislation view of crop weather news, and uncerdespite persistent talk of a possible compromise on the ninety-five per cent parity loan. Finally prices sagged on usual week-end uncertainties and lack of fresh incentives, but then again steadied on price-fixing. The session closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 16.

July 21.51, October 20.79—04, December 20.51—03, January 20.43—04, March 20.26, May 20.01—02, July highest 21.51 (10 a.m.) July lowest 21.46—05 (10-10 a.m.) Middling Spot 22.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July 21.75+04, October 20.80—02, December 20 55+01, January 20.39, March 20.28, May 20 02—04. Middling Spot 21.40—05.

NOON CALL

July 21.50, October 20.77, December 20.50.

LONDON SILVER & GOLD.

London, June 16.

Spot 23-1/8 Forward 23-1/2 London Gold fine per oz. £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 16.

T T London On :

New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.43, buyers 4.47, Zurich sellers 17.3, buyers 17.4, Stockholm sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 16.

£

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c 71-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c 79-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961 104-11/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 103-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 112-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c 112-3/8 ex-drawing
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China 10-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.) 78--1/2
National Bank of India 39-3/4

LONDON WHEAT

London, June 16.

Wheat Rozario (New crop) 38/ 10-1/2 July/August quoted
Wheat Australian, (Bulk) 44 June/July quoted
Wheat Australian (Bags) 47 June/July quoted

CALICUT QUOTATIONS

Calicut, June 17.

Cocoanuts Raw 61 Dry 90 Cocoanut-oil 295 Copra Office 180 Dilpasand 190 Madrasnottam 220 Pepper Wynaad 330 Country 325 Drygınger Chernad 240 Ernad 325 Coffee Robusta 114.

HAPUR MARKET QUOTATIONS

Hapur June 17.

Wheat 9/15 Arrivals 300 mds Stock 32 Khattis poor seasonal arrivals causing anxiety in commercial circles Gram 8/6/9 Peas 7/10 Barley 6/6/6 Arhar 7/10/6 Oats 7 Gur 4/8 Fine 5/8 Arrivals 1000 mds slightly higher on some exports silver 123 opened 129/2 market is highly erratic and speculative business on big scale going on Urad Asar 11/4/3 Maha 11/10/3 Moong Bhadon 10/1 Maha 10/15 Bardana Asuj 54/11 Guwar Bhadon 7/2 pulses futures quiet on cloudy weather.

THE INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 17.

Tata Ordinary 413/8 Tata Deferred 187/8 Indian Iron 36-12 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 28/6 Bombay Dyeing 1900 Central India 403/2 Century 895 Gokak 315 Kohinoor 625 Simplex 252 Andhra Valley 1880 Tata Hydro 205 Tata Power 1880 Associated Cement 230 Belapur 242/8 Bombay Burma (Old) 412/8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

July High 409 Low 404 Close 405.
Sept. High 423 Low 417 Close 418.

Pilotless Planes Cause Intense Curiosity In Britain

LONDON, June 16.

The British Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security makes the following announcement: "The enemy has begun to use his secret weapon—the pilotless aircraft. The damage it has caused has been relatively small and the new weapon will not interfere with our war effort and our sure and steady march to victory

The enemy's aim is clearly in view of the difficulty of his military situation to try to upset our morale and interfere with our work.

It is essential that there should be the least possible interruption in all work vital to the country's need at this time and Government's council is that everyone should get on with his or her job in the ordinary way and only take cover when danger is imminent.

There is no reason to think that raids by this weapon will be worse than or indeed as heavy as the raids with which the people of this country are already familiar and have borne so bravely."

The B.B.C. announced tonight that to avoid giving information to the Germans' programmes were liable for time being to interruption or cancellation at short notice.

For the same reason Big Ben would not be broadcast direct but from records which would be synchronised with actual chimes and strikes of the clock.

I have seen the pilotless aircraft that the Germans are now using in their attacks on this country as disclosed by the Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, this morning.

The one I saw was careering across the sky. It nipped along at great speed keeping on dead straight course. It had a short slender body with box-like arrangement at the tail end.

The description of the machines, however, vary slightly in detail it may be that the Germans are using different types.

It is easy to pick up its course at night because of its distinguishing lights. I cannot say anything about its effects.

The reaction of the people in Southern England to this new secret weapon of Hitler's is one of absolute curiosity. Britain is as coolly prepared for the continuation of these new attacks by the pilotless planes at it was during those early uncertain days of concentrated German raids.

The planes have a distinctive rhythmic note giving the effect of a pulsating low throb. They are much smaller than the Spitfire, but have an appearance much the same. They are really midget planes.

YELLOW GLOW

At night they show a distinct yellow glow at the rear and in the light of searchlights streams of thick smoke can be seen being ejected from them. Many of them have been observed in daylight and on several occasions R.A.F. fighters with total disregard of danger have dived into anti-aircraft fire around them in attempts to make the kill. They are believed to be controlled by Radio or else rocket propelled.

They were over Southern England at intervals for many hours during last night and early to-day.

CONGRESS LEADERS NOT TO BE RELEASED

Amery Adamant

LONDON, June 15 : Mr. Amery, replying in the House of Commons today to an inquiry whether, in view of the freedom now enjoyed by Mr. Gandhi, the present detention of Congress leaders was likely to be reconsidered, declared :

"The release of Mr. Gandhi, which was ordered solely for reasons of health, has no bearing on the continued detention of Congress leaders. The number of persons remaining in detention on May I was 3,508."

Mr. Sorensen (Lab.) asked : "Does Mr. Amery not appreciate that, whatever may have been the motive for the release of Mr. Gandhi, he is politically free and making political contacts; and as he has been released and apparently no harm has been done others of less importance should also be released.

Mr. Amery : That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Sorensen : Surely Mr. Amery could consider the matter and indicate whether in view of what I have said the whole matter could be reconsidered at an early date

Mr. Amery: I do consider all such matters.

Mr. Sloan (Labour) : Do I understand that Mr. Amery has a completely shut mind on this matter and is he not prepared to reconsider the whole question anew.

Mr. Amery : Not at this moment.—Reuter.

All-India Weather

POONA, June 17.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 14/6/44 :—

Allahabad 109 88 0, BOMBAY 90 81 0, Cacutta 97 81 0, Cawnpore 107 85 0, Cuttack 99 79 0, Darjeeling 67 56 T, Delhi 101 82 0, Dehra Dun 96 73 0.1, Jacobabad 108 89 0, Karachi 91 83 0, Lahore 101 73 0, Lucknow 108 85 0, Madras 97 80 0, Nagpur 106 75 1.5 Patna 100 82 0.2, Peshawar 99 72 0, Shillong 77 64 0.1 Simla 74 59 0.—A. P.

BHATINDA QUOTATIONS

Bhatinda, June 17.

Opening Silver Ready 130/4 Asarh 127/4 Sawan 125 Gold Ready 73 Asarh 73/6 Sawan 73/4 Bajra Ready 6/4 Poh 6/4/9 Rice Mangsar 12/10 Ready Bulty Sirhon Howarh 341/8

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY.)

New York, June 17.

Previous Closing	21.51
To-day's Opening	21.50
Difference	—01
To-day's Closing	21.53
Difference	+02

LATEST BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 17.

Silver	Rs. 126-13
Gold	Rs. 73-13

DANGE AND CRIPPS

Press Report Denied

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 16.

I am authorised to deny the report that Mr. Dange discussed with Sir Stafford Cripps the present situation in India. Mr. Dange saw Sir S. Cripps on Monday as Minister of Aircraft Production and obtained useful information regarding wartime production from British factories which are under Sir S. Cripps' direction.

On Tuesday Mr. Dange met Mr. George Slocombe with whom he discussed the present situation in India.

DACCA, June 15 : Some live machine gun cartridges and empty machine gun cartridges are alleged to have been recovered by the police when they recently searched a house in Sadar area. Two arrests were made. —A. P.

"OCEAN SWELL" WINS DERBY

LONDON, June 17.

Lord Rosebery's OCEAN SWELL starting 28 to 1, won the Derby from the Aga Khan's TEHERAN starting 8 to 1, with Walter Hutchinson's HAPPY LANDING, Starting 22 to 1/3. OCEAN SWELL, a bay colt by BLUE PETER out of Jiffy. TEHERAN is by BOIS ROUSSEL out of STAFFARALLA, Happy Landing is by Windsorlad out of Happy Morn. Major David Will's GROWING CONFIDENCE, another son of BLUE PETER, started a 9 to 1 favourite. OCEAN SWELL won by a neck. A short head separated TEHERAN and HAPPY LANDING.—Reuter.

Ayurved Being Stifled

MR. VAIDYA'S SAD EXPERIENCE OF 4 YEARS

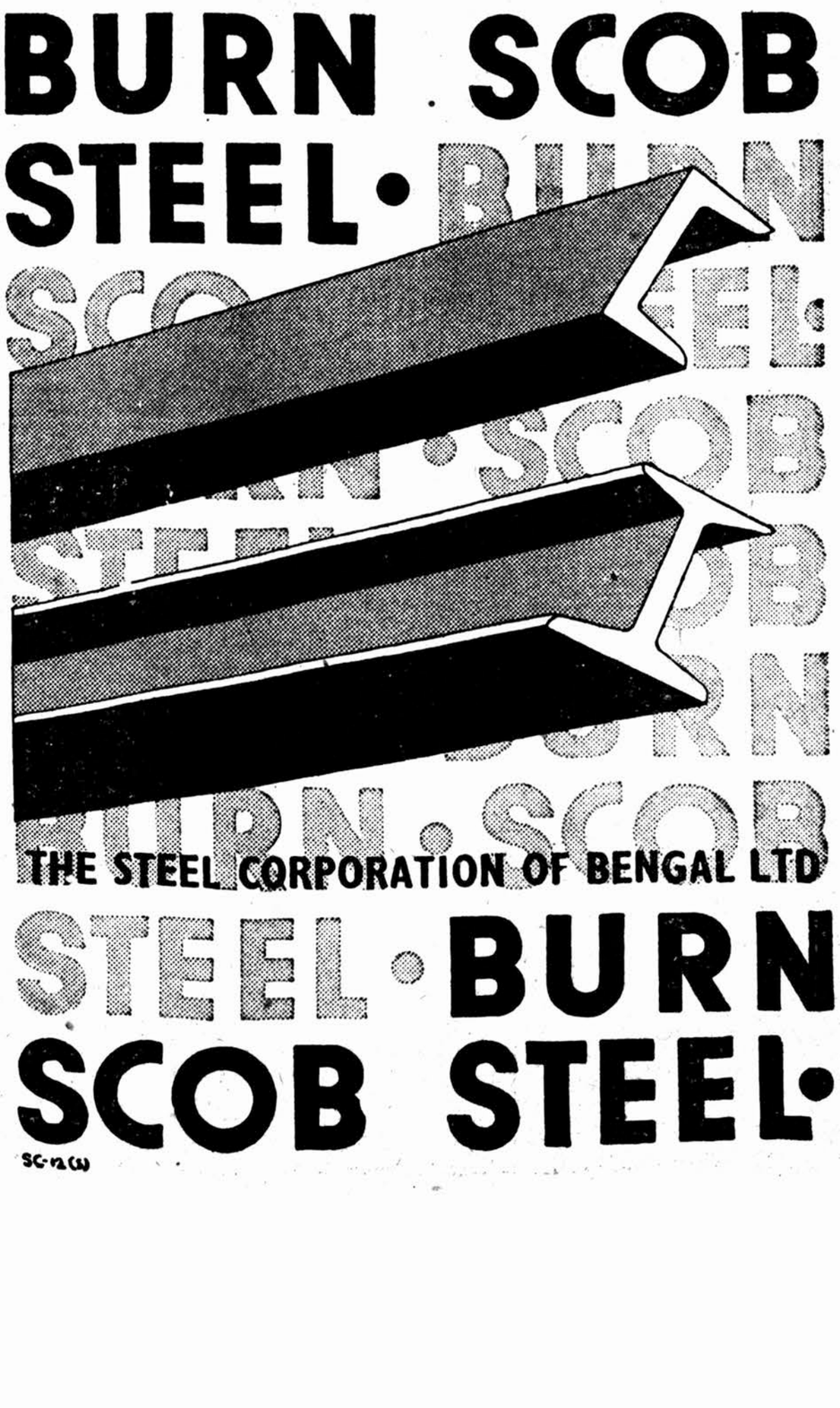
Presiding over the Convocation of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College and the Dr. Popat University of Ayurved at Bhuleshwar on Tuesday evening, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta sounded an optimistic note about the future of Ayurved in India. He said that there was no power on earth that could destroy Ayurved. He however admitted that Ayurved as a system had certain defects which needed elimination. Concluding Sir Chunilal advised the students not to be downcast but to pursue their profession with honesty and confidence till they succeeded.

A report of the institutions read by Mr. Pratapkumar P. Vaidya showed that the Convocation was held after a period of nearly four years, and the delay was due to certain difficulties. In the year 1938 the Congress Ministry had passed the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the registration of practitioners of the Indian systems of medicine. Subsequently the Government appointed its first nominated Board, as per that Board Act, and it was then anticipated that this Board which consisted of well-known Allopathists and Ayurvedists would try to give the necessary fillip to the science of Ayurved. Unfortunately, however, the experience of the last four years of the working of the Board and of the Act had blighted all the hopes set on it. Instead of being revived and encouraged, Ayurved was being stifled and checked.

After giving a brief resume of the working of the institutions, Mr. Vaidya pointed out that the financial condition of the institutions was bad and that they were at present working under a debt of Rs. 10,000. He appealed to all present to contribute liberally for the upkeep of the institutions.

PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m., at the club of the Journalists' Association, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, when there will be readings from and talks on Maxim Gorky on the occasion of the Gorky Anniversary.



MR. MUNSHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

SIDHAN CHADHAN (STEEP ASCENT). By Kanaiyala] Munshi. Price Rs. 3.

Mr. Munshi has already published one volume of his autobiography in two parts. This is its third part and describes the incidents in his active and useful life between 1913 and 1922 It is a very interesting book as all autobiographies are bound to be. It narrates incidents and events which are fresh in the memory of many. Its special feature is in the description of the circumstances of his second marriage, viz., his marriage with the present wife, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, after the death of his first wife. It seems destiny had ordaired that these two sentimental souls should meet and become permantnt companions. The latter part of the book gives all the particulars of this romantic union. Besides this, those who have played a prominent part in the advance of Gujarati literature as well as its present political life have found their due place at Mr. Munshi's hands here. Altogether it is a very informative book.

K.

All-India Weekly Poetry Number

Though there has sprung up of late a rich growth of news magazines, film pictorials, socio-political reviews, etc., there is still felt the need for magazines which are of predominently literary interest. Therefore recent transformation of the All-India Weekly into a literary journal is to be heartily welcomed. In its book-reviews as also other contributions, it provides varied fare for the literary public. Recently it brought out a special Poetry Number, which includes a number of original poems and articles, apart from book reviews. We wish success to the All-India Weekly in its commendable venture.

Reminiscences Of Marathi Drama

"MAGYA KAHI NATYA SMRUTI" by P. G. Kanekar, Padma Publishers. Price Rs. 2/8.

This handy and well-got up volume of a hundred and seventy pages gives us a fairly general idea of the growth and development of the Marathi stage during the last hundred years, from its inception in the 'Jatras' of Konkan to the present-day problem plays. The first part of the book, wherein the author narrates his memories of the plays he saw and, the actors, the companies and the dramatists he came in contact with, makes very interesting reading. And though one wishes that the author had continued in the personal and informal style which is suggested by the title of the book, and which at once attracts one to it, yet one feels that the loss is made up by the sidelights thrown on the aspirations and ideals of the many popular actors and the dramatists. The brisk manner in which Mr. Kanekar deals with various topics connected with the drama, such as the audience, the new technique the different artistic and propagandistic tendencies of the dramatists and the cinema, will be of much value not only to a layman but even to the serious student of the Marathi stage.

The book which was 'provoked' as the author says, by the Marathi Drama Centenary celebrations, should be well received by the Marathi-reading public.

L. JOG.

The Horizon

The Popular Book Depot are bringing out next month the "Horizon" a publication edited by young men and intended for the young generation.

A number of well-known writers are contributing to the "Horizon".

EDUCATION OF BLIND CHILDREN

We feel grateful to Mr. Ras Mohan Halder, Principal of the Dadar School for the Blind, for his valuable book "The Visually Handicapped in India Education of Blind Children" published by Thacker and Co., Bombay and London, 1943. Price Rs. 18/8/-, pp. 284.

Mr. Haler has rendered great service to the cause of the blind, especially in India, and his recent book puts on the market the most scientific and exhaustive contribution to problem that deserves the active sympathy and co-operation of all sections of the people Mr. Halder is essentially qualified to deal with the problem of the blind on account of his deep study of the problem in America, and the compilation of this book has received co-operation of eminent authorities.

The first part of the book deals with the social and mental life of the blind including a very detailed summary of the reaction of the blind to physical environment. Special emphasis is given to the pre-school, school and post-school stages of the blind child. The author's fascinating chapter on the Dream life of the Blind will prove of deep interest to students of Psychology.

The second part of the book has an exhaustive historical survey of the treatment of the blind in India not excluding preventive measures. Mr. Halder's exhaustive treatment of sight-saving classes in schools make the book indespensable to every school and educationist in India.

Part three of the book makes a unique contribution to the educational technique and padagogy involved in the education of the blind. The chapters deal exhaustively with the care of the blind child in the Pre-school period. As exhaustive and interesting is the treatment of education methods for the blind in the Primary School. An informative addition is devoted to the education of the deaf-blind.

Mr Halder's book contains a useful directory of all activities for the blind in India. We hope that his "vision of a world institution" will be translated into reality with the ability and energy of an expert like Mr. Halder working in co-operation with our municipality, with adequate financial help from the State, and the enlightened sympathy of an interested public.

BEHRAM MEHTA.

THE NEW WORLD ORDER

That the New World Order, plans of which are being actively discussed on both sides of the Atlantic by Allied statesmen and other thinkers is bound to collapse into new anarchy until the "Christ-principle"—they that take the sword shall perish with the sword—is accepted, is emphasized by Mr. J. Middleton Murry in the June number of the "Aryan Path" (Bombay). From the earliest days of its civilization centuries before Christ voiced it, the East has been familiar with this principle under the name of 'Ahimsa.' Aware of this fact and probably aware also of the fact that at the present day it is not so much the so-called Christian west which pays genuine homage to this principle as the "heathen" East. Mr. Murry is led to remark that it would be the East, rather than the West, that would set the example to the world in the future. Whether the West that would set the example of Ahimsa through the lessons learnt during the present travail or whether it would take another world-war to make her realise the truth of the "Christ-principle" is still a doubtful question.

Other interesting contributions in the journal include one by the Rev. R. R. Keithahu in which he explains the implications of the national movement, based on Truth and Non-Violence initiated by Gandhiji; another on "Intepretation of Indian Philosophy" by Dr. P. T. Raju, who pleads for a progressive outlook on the part of students of Indian philosophy; and a third, by Mr. John Barnabas, emphasizing the need for organisation in Indian charity. There are also a number of interesting book-reviews and editorial jottings.

"URDU"

The issue for the last quarter of 1943 is just to hand As usual it is explete with interesting and informative articles. The place of honour is assigned to Maulana Abdul Haq's presidential address delivered at the Calicut Conference held on the 6th and 7th of November 1943 Another interesting article is by Mr. Kishan Parshad Kaul, a member of the Servants of India Society, in which he, with a suitable introduction, reproduces two love letters that passed between Abelard and Heloise. These letters were written more than 800 years ago but they are as fresh as ever. They have been translated into Urdu for the 1st time. Mr. Khwaja Ahmad Taruqi deals in an interesting article, with those modern tendencies which are influencing the Urdu poetry of to-day and in the connection quotes from the poetical works of Iqbal, Josh Saghar, Afsar, Rawish, Akhtar and others to illustrate his points Mr. Nur Ahmad Taridi corrects in lenithy article some of the "errors" of fact as committed by some well-known Urdu writers of the day. Mr. Aqil Ahmad deals in an other article, with the Urdu literature of the 13th century (A.H.) and quotes extensively from "Fitna" a periodical started by Riaz. With this issue the 23rd volume of "Urdu" comes to a close.

Z. A. B.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

NEW URDU BOOKS

SOVIET ROOS, by Mohd. Kalimullah, Modern Book Depot, Hyderabad (Deccan). Price: Rs. 3/-.

HAMARI GALI Collection of short stories), by Ahmed Ali, Insha Press, Delhi. Price: Re. 1/12.

SURKH SAVEIRA Red Dawn), collection of poems, by Makhdoom Mohiyuddin, Isha'at Ghar, Hyderabad (Deccan), Price: Re. 1/12.

JHANKAR, collection of poems, by Kaifi Azami, People's Publishing House, Bombay 4. Price: Re. 1/8.

The steadily growing interest in the Soviet Union is reflected in the new books about U.S.S.R. published in the Indian languages. Mr. Mohd. Kalimullah has filled a long-felt need by providing an exhaustive book dealing with all the various aspects of Soviet life. Based on impartial, world-reputed authorities like the Webbs and the Dean of Canterbury, it is packed with valuable information about the economic, political, social industrial, educational and artistic activities of the Soviet people.

'IMPRESSIONISTIC' STORIES

Ahmed Ali is one of the best-known young writers of Northern India. Writing with equal facility in English and Urdu, he is the author of a novel, several collections of stories and a critique of T S. Eliot. In the realm of Urdu short stories, Ahmed Ali occupies a distinctive place, having originated a style of his own. Discarding the formal bonds of plot construction, many of Ahmed Ali's stories are 'impressionistic', vivid flashes of life which testify to the author's acute observation.

The best story in this collection is "Hamari Gali" (Our Lane) which has the same haunting, nostalgic and infinitely tragic quality that characterizes that fine novel of a crumbling civilization, "Twilight In Delhi."

'RED DAWN'

Makhdoom Mohiyuddin and Kaifi Azami are both young and vigorous Communist poets. Both have traversed the wide spaces that separate romantic lyricism from the poetry of the 'Party Line.' Makhdoom's verse has a melody and rhythm even when he sings of the "Congress-League" unity in the Communist strain. His "Jang-e-Azadi" is, perhaps, the most popular and inspiring song written in Urdu during the last several years. What it lacks in the lyrical quality and colourful phraseology of Makhdoom's earlier poems, it makes up with patriotic fervour and a new revolutionary rhythm.

MUSE AND MARS

Kaifi Azami is perhaps one of the youngest among the Urdu poets. And he is perhaps the only one of them whose muse did not betray him during the years of this war when practically every progressive Urdu poet 'dried up', finding himself unable to cope with the paradoxes and contradictions of the political situation. Indeed, most of his poems, in this collection have been inspired by the Communist view of the present war situation—the gallantry of the Soviets, the brutalities of the Nazis, the need for a united anti-Fascist front in India. Some of his best poems are *"Surkh Jennat"* (Red Paradise), "Taj Mahal" and *"Jail Ke Dar par"* (At the jail gate). There are very few lyrical pieces but among them *"Pehla Salam"* has a delicate beauty all its own

K A. A.

COMMUNIST CLASSICS

Classics of Communist theory, banned for decades, are at last seeing the light of day in India. The Radical Book Club, College Square, Calcutta, and People's Publishing House, Bombay 4, are bringing out a series of books and pamphlets by Marx, Engels and Lenin. From the Radical Book Club we have received Karl Marx's "WAGE-LABOUR AND CAPITAL" (As. 8), and Lenin's "ONE STEP FORWARD TWO STEPS BACK—The Crisis In Our Party" (As. 10). The People's Publishing House have brought out Engels' 'LUDWIG FEURBACH AND THE OUTCOME OF CLASSICAL GERMAN PHILOSOPHY" Re. 1) These are all indispensable for any serious student of Marxism

Soviet Constitution

For those interested in the Soviet constitution, particularly the new powers of the constituent republics, the People's Publishing House has published a verbatim report of debate on Molotov's proposals in the Soviet Parliament, entitled, "NEW POWERS OF SOVIET REPUELICS" As. 8). Along with it should be read "ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF U. S. S. R." by Stalin published by Purabi Publishers, 26/3 Sashibhusan De Street, Calcutta (As. 6).

My dear sisters and brothers

Many of you who are residing at Bombay, and some of you who came from distant places like Dahanu, etc., during the last month and a half, would tell me that you were anxious to have Mahatma Gandhi's "Darshan." And you know very well how I discouraged everyone of you not to go to Bapuji. Probably you were surprised!

I remember the first Sunday after Bapuji's arrival at Juhu. A number of friends from Bombay and Suburbs came to my place at Khar. They had thought that they would accompany me or I would accompany them to Juhu for the evening prayers. But I detained all of them and requested them not to proceed.

Nevertheless, sometime or other, most of you did go there. You had Gandhiji's "Darshan" to your full satisfaction—or just a glimpse of him,—how can I say? Some of you went to Juhu more than once, twice or thrice. And some, I know, went very near to Gandhiji, and some looked at him from afar. I do hope, all of you felt a sort of contentment at having his "Darshan."

You know that Bapuji was here for the sake of his health. And there were appeals after appeals from his Doctors and attendants not to cause any kind of trouble to him, and to co-operate with them in bringing about an early recovery of his health. Bapuji's life is precious to the nation, and his health is precious to us all. Why then could we not restrain ourselves from making big crowds and later from going nearer to him?

Balkan-ji-Bari, of course, had tried to arrange a children's audience for Mahatmaji. A letter—and also a reminder—were addressed to Shri Pyarelal, his Secretary, requesting for the necessary permission and appointment. Emphasis was, however, laid on the convenience and goodwill of Gandhiji. As no reply from Shri Pyarelal was received, it may be understood that it was not convenient to Bapuji to have such an audience.—We should feel happy, therefore, that in no way

THE NATURAL
(By M. Dinakar Rao)

THE ARTIFICIAL
(By H. Narayan)

did we cause any inconvenience or trouble to him.

* * *

On last Saturday morning, in the early hours of dawn, your Dada walked to Juhu. There was none else on the sea-beach and he was in perfect harmony with the symphony of the song of the waves. He walked and walked a long distance. Then he saw some crowds near a bungalow. And he instinctively thought that that was the place where Mahatmaji was residing. So he sat down there on the sands. The Darkness was slowly yielding to Light. And it was expected Bapuji would come out for a walk shortly.

Yes, there he was! Leaning on the shoulders of Miraben and another person, and accompanied by two other persons, whom I did not know, he came down from the footsteps of the "Palm Bun", and as he walked past me, I just got up and paid to him my silent homage. I had a great desire to bow down and touch his feet, but I had a greater desire not to trouble or embarass him. Lifting his hands for a while he made a "Namaskar" with his usual smile, and I too folded my hands and made "Pranams" to Bapuji

That was all! Our eyes had met.... I stood silent still; once more he puts his arms on others' shoulders, and now slowly proceeded towards the sea..... How thin and lean has Bapuji grown—thin and lean in body only though,—you could see even from his back.....

I earnestly wish, all those who had Bapuji's "Darshan" or aspired for his "Darshan", may pray to God that he may be spared to us for many more years, to inspire us to do all we can for the achievement of Freedom which must be achieved under his leadership!

And may we continue to play our part, with as little show and as much action as possible, to win at last the Freedom of our Motherland which is our birthright! So before Bapuji left for Poona, your Dada also had his "Darshan": Thank God!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada.

"GULISTAN", KHAR—BOMBAY 21

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

The Government of India is frightened of a shadow. Gandhiji's shadow on the cinema screen!

Last week the LAST PAGE carried the news of the Government action in deleting scenes of Gandhiji from the Indian News Parade newsreel which was being shown in Delhi. According to the correspondent who sent us this information, "all the Delhi cinemas received telegrams from News Parade authorities in Bombay to delete Gandhiji's scenes from the film."

While publishing this, I asked the question: "Will the News Parade authorities in Bombay explain this action?"

Upto the time of writing (Wednesday evening) they have not. Perhaps they have their own reasons for keeping silent. Perhaps all the high-salaried Information Officers, Public Relations Officers and Publicity Managers attached to the Government of India's film department never read the LAST PAGE. Perhaps they do not regard it as sufficiently important to deserve any notice. Or, may be, they are all tongue-tied for fear of their New Delhi bosses.

Whatever the reason, they cannot blame this department for not giving them a chance to explain matters and depending upon our own private sources of information for our comments.

*

"Stud-Bulls On Parade"

The "Indian News Parade"—you are familiar with that screen title, aren't you? It is the bright feature of our cinema programmes these days. As soon as it starts, people in the auditorium suddenly remember that they have to go to the buffet for a drink or to buy a box of matches. Others have been seen to enjoy it with their eyes closed, relaxing back in their seats, in an attitude of spiritual resignation. In cinemas showing Indian films it is the general habit of cine-goers to time their entry just at the end of the News Parade.

The "Indian News Parade" is undoubtedly the most popular film feature in India. It is shown in every Indian cinema without exception. Isn't that proof positive of its popularity? Of course, the newsreels are supplied free and the cinemas have no option but to show them, but then that is a trifling detail.

See "Indian News Parade" today—and always! See it for the intimate glimpses of the life of stud-bulls, prize-winning cows, and galloping camels. See it for smiling close-ups of the Viceroy, Executive Councillors, Governors, Collectors and Deputy Collectors, of picturesque peasants with turbans on their heads and the praises of the British Raj on their lips. Not a single cattle-show or a National Front jamboree (don't ask me what is the difference) will you miss if you see the "Indian News Parade".

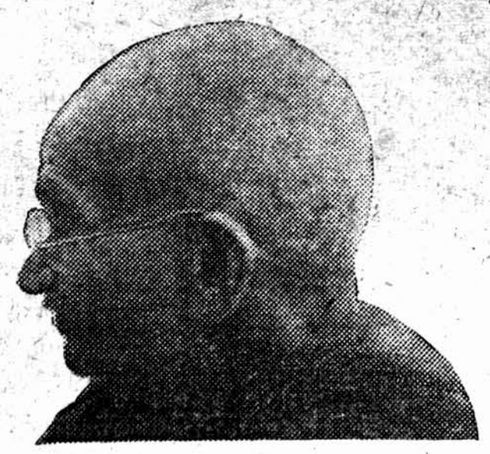
Universal News Brings You News From The Universe! This is R. E. Jeffreys telling the truth to the free peoples of the world!! Time Marches On!!! But if our Indian News Parade had to have a slogan, it surely would be "Stud-Bulls On Parade" or "Imperialism Marches On"—or "This is Aubrey Menon telling the truth—ahem—to the free—ahem—people of India!"

*

Mr. Thaper Knows Best

That is what the News Parade is and that is what it was intended to be when the publicity boys of New Delhi decided to have a fling at propaganda-through-films. First the "Movietone News," started by Twentieth Century-Fox was subsidized to do the job but soon the arrangement fell through because it was found difficult to reconcile newsreeling proper with New Delhi's propaganda line. Then came the "Indian News Parade," an out-and-out Government organisation working under the supervision of that new-found expert on every branch of film art and technique, Mr. Thaper, who passes film scripts without knowing the difference between a "fade-in" and a "fade-out" and dictates news film policy without knowing anything either about news or about films! He even decides about the resonance and modulation of the voices of commentators!

Mr. Thaper knows all. Mr. Thaper knows best! And, under the supervision of this versatile genius, the News Parade has been marching on—from one cattle show to another! But, by some mistake now and then a few undesirable young men manage to get into this News Parade business with ideas of their own about the content of newsreels. There was one, for instance, who rushed News Parade cameramen to Poona during the last fast of Gandhiji to film the historic occasion. He wanted the cameramen to be allowed in the Aga Khan's bungalow to make a film record of the man who had shaken five



GANDHIJI

The close-up that News Parade dare not flash on the screen.

—D. R. D. WADIA.

continents by his fast. Bureaucracy, however, was unyielding and the cameramen had to return disappointed, with only a few hundred feet of scenes at the gates—people going in and coming out, the anxiously waiting crowds. They were, of course, not allowed to include these shots in the "cattle show" newsreels.

Undeterred by past experience, someone in the News Parade organisation got a brain-wave when Gandhiji was released. He got his cameramen to film Gandhiji's departure from the Aga Khan's bungalow, and his arrival in Bombay. For historical interest he added the hitherto unused shots of the Poona fast and made up a News Parade feature which for the first time, evoked appreciation from the Indian cine-goers. I know many who went to see indifferent films that week, only to be able to see Gandhiji on the screen, and there was thunderous applause at every show when Gandhiji appeared on the screen.

That applause seems to have unnerved the Bureaucracy. The exact sequence of events is not known. Whether Delhi moved first or Bombay, whether a telegram went to New Delhi, or a telephone call came from there on cannot say But the facts that are known are that the scenes showing Gandhiji were deleted in Delhi, that certain crowd scenes were removed from the newsreel in Bombay, that the prayer-scenes that were filmed at Juhu have not been screened.

I understand that the local News Parade people are reluctant—or afraid—to open their mouth on this question. "Mr. Thapar knows best" seems to be their slogan—and their defence.

They are gagged—but we are not. Not yet, at least! And we demand an explanation of this scandalous and insulting procedure. The News Parade cannot be allowed to trifle with the image of India's beloved leader.

Which naturally brings me to the question of those feature films from which scenes showing pictures of Gandhiji were either removed or defaced. The reason given by the Bombay censors at that time was that no such glorification of "imprisoned" leaders could be allowed. Well, Gandhiji is no longer in prison. Why should not the producers concerned demand that their films be passed now in their original form?

*

Drowp-di!

After reading all this Director Modhu Bose will understand why I refrain from writing anything about his "Dances of India" shorts that were pre-viewed last week. So long as this all-important question of the Government film departments' policy with regard to Gandhiji is not satisfactorily settled, we cannot permit ourselves to write about other films produced under Government auspices. What is the use of reviving the symbols of Kathakali when the symbol of Indian nationalism has to be suppressed?

But I would like to say one thing about the English commentary of such shorts. Let it be spoken by an Indian—a real Indian! Let the commentator betray a non-England-returned accent, let him even mispronounce the English words but, in heaven's name, let him not pronounce 'Darupadi' as "Drowp-di"!

*

Is India Among United Nations

Is India one of the United Nations?

Judging from the programme broadcast by the All-India Radio on United Nations' Day (Wednesday), it is not.

It was actually an excellent programme compered by the United States Office of War Information with the true American slickness of radio technique.

Alternating music representing the different countries and peoples in the United Nations' camp with dramatic readings from historic pronouncements by the leaders of United Nations (e.g., Eden, Stalin, Cordell Hull, Chiang and Benes), it was both dramatic and instinct with democratic purpose.

The Red Army Choir items had all the fire and vigour that we associate with those gallant soldiers, the South American music was lively and gay, and the song of the concentration camps sung by the incomparable Paul Robenson was a gem by itself—the most appropriate thing for the occasion.

There was only one little snag. In this programme, broadcast by the so-called All-INDIA Radio, meant to be heard by INDIAN listeners, the one country that was not represented was India. Even the voice of Mexico was heard, but not the voice of India!

So, one can only conclude that India is not one of the United Nations. Or so does the All-India Radio believe. Unless, of course, the songs by Gangoo Bai that immediately followed this programme were meant to be the musical expression of India's solidarity with the cause of the United Nations.

Do you smoke a pipe, Mr. Bokhari?

*

Reading the above, a friendly wag tells me. But didn't you know that India is not a nation, much less a UNITED Nation!

*

Indian Hash

The "New Statesman and Nation" some time ago held "Recipes or Menus of Political Cookery" competition for its readers. The following entry was awarded the First Prize:—

INDIAN HASH (OR ROD IN PICKLE

INGREDIENTS: 2 or 3 religions, 500 million £5 riches, 1,000 jars of military pickle, a stiff penal code (previously beaten up—the stiffer the better), remains of feudal system from the melting pot, flavour of commercial interest (quantity as desired), 1 Viceroy.

HOW TO MAKE: Mix, but do not blend, the ingredients. Distribute riches unevenly, leaving large partions of poverty and uneducation, and keep all firmly under British Rule for 200 years. Cover with White Paper and cook in hot oven with Cripps. When browned off, be careful to shut all doors, as any breath of fresh air might spoil the hash, which will now show a tendency to rise. Quell any rising, whether violent or not, by whipping briskly. Keep at fever heat a few months' longer and the hash will then be perfect. Serve with imperial sauce. Do not use any reasoning.

*

Can This Be True?

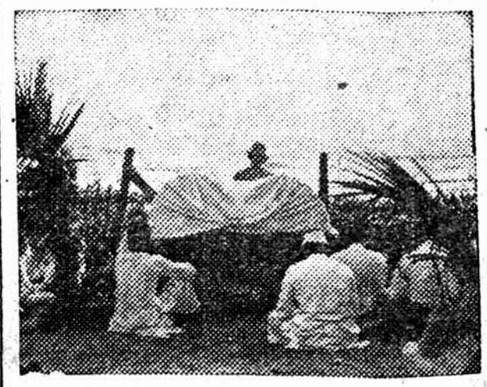
Confrere J. N. Shani of the "National Call" has certainly scored a scoop if the following is true:—

I am certainly releasing a secret when I say that in the course of negotiations with certain parties in the Punjab, Mr. Jinnah several times mentioned that the arrangement he was tentatively reaching with them was subject to the fact that it would continue only till he can come to an arrangement with the Congress. For the first time the possibility of coming to an arrangement with the Congress was present in Mr. Jinnah's mind during these negotiations.

YANKEES' INDIAN ADVENTURE

Three young Yankees
Went for a walk
It was 'somewhere in Bombay'
Hush, more we can't talk!

Somewhere on a seashore
They found an immense crowd
"Let's go and see what's up", they said.
"Who chants these prayers so loud?"



As they went a little closer
They saw a lean dark man
He was perched on a platform
And sat still as no one can!

"But, look, the prayer is ended
And the dark little man now stands
There is peace on his wizened face
As in salute he joins his hands!"

"Come, let's go and chat with him
He seems so nice and dandy
Back in the States we can tell our folks
We actually talked with Gandy"!

Photos:
D. R. D. WADIA.

WIZARD IN THE SHADOW

Silhouette Of Back-Room Research Chief Whose Team Saved Britain

By TREVOR GLENNY, Well-known British Naval Writer and Radio Commentator

A full private in Home Guard uniform came up in the lift with me one morning. His offices are two floors below mine. A lot of people in our building don't even know who he is—but the Germans do. They're scared of him...and the men and women who work with him. He's the Director of Scientific Research, and he is beating the Germans at their own pet game...weapons.

Now, these things don't just happen overnight. They mature from the past. He started last war as a Royal Engineer in the trenches...a wireless expert in the days of crystal and cat's whiskers. Then the Admiralty asked for him.

He learned something in the trenches in France—and from Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. He learned that courage is not enough...that victory depends on weapon...new weapons...better weapons. That no weapon is ever made that can't be beaten, if you have the best scientific brains.

A Trained Team

After last war he stayed on, one of the little band of Scientists in the Department of Scientific Research. They worked for the Navy, Army and Air Force... but principally for the Navy. Then, twenty years ago, they made him Director of Scientific Research. For those twenty years he fought the men who left England well-nigh defenceless. They cut his money grant to the bone. His men worked anonymously (they still do) for love of the Navy...for love of the job.

Bitter years. But sailor, soldier, airmen and scientist, got to know each other...and each other's jobs. Nothing that would not stand up to dirty weather at sea...or in the air... was good enough for them. Out of that testing time came something priceless...a tiny, magnificently trained team. Lucky for Britain.

And what was Germany doing all this time?

Hitler mobilised every scientist, every inventor. Where we had one, he had fifty, with money... equipment...everything they wanted. Germany had a big advantage, too...she could concentrate on offensive weapons. England wasn't out to attack anybody. Our job was defence. Against what? ...well, the Director had to guess, and then think up a counter.

The Germans began this war with Hitler's secret weapon... the magnetic mine. A ship's keel is laid down on the stocks. From that day till her maiden voyage you literally belt magnetism into her with every hammer blow. Then she passes over the mine...and up she goes. The German scientists told Hitler there was no answer to it.

It May Be—Regrets

You know what happened. The sea washed a magnetic mine ashore. Lieutenant Ouvry waded out and opened it up. Cold courage and a set of non-magnetic tools; a little telephone and . . . listen, brother, I may go wrong this chilly dawn .

Then one of the Director's men got busy with the mine's inside Within forty-eight hours he had the answer...degaussing it's called...You loop the ship with electric cable, switch the current on, and she's demagnetised.

Forty-eight hours...and Hitler's secret weapon was finished. Yes, but you haven't heard this bit. Three years before Germany declared war, we de-magnetised a cruiser. It wasn't called degaussing those days. It was just one of the Director's experiments. Perhaps that experiment changed the whole course of this war.

So, you see, thinking up counter weapons is not easy or quick. Far from it. Take Asdics, for instance. Everybody knows our ships listen for U-boats. But did you know the sea is an absolute bedlam of noise? Your own ship makes one noise; every other ship in the convoy makes its own different noise. So do the waves. Even the fish add to the general din, and rain makes a row like ten thousand machine-guns spattering bullets on a tin roof. That's the medium through which our sailors listen for the tiny sound that echoes back from a submerged U-Boat. It took our scientists ever since last war to get that echo right.

The sea is bad enough for noise but the air is pandemonium. The ether howls and screams and crackles, like the atmospherics on your radio....only a million times worse. Yet our A. A. guns shoot down the raiders they can't even see, and Fighter Command had those few priceless minutes' warning that made all the difference in the Battle of Britain. But right up to 1939 there was one weak link, in detection A Midlands scientist found the answer.... and opened up a new era in the conquest of the air.

Convoy Problems

There are a scores of other research jobs you never hear about ....camouflage at sea, for instance. Why, the Captains say they're risking collisions, they can't even see their own sister ships in convoy, by the time the scientists have blended them with sea and sky.

Then the U-boats used to spot the convoy smoke miles before they saw a single ship. The scientists soon stopped that. It meant concentrated research on boiler construction, coal analysis, and films to show the stokers how to feed their fires properly.

Another problem was depth charges. The little ship men wanted to know how to drop them, where to drop them, and how to time them to go off. You can't just ladle depth charges over the ship's side, they're quite as likely to blow you up as damage the U-boat. A destroyer's plating is only a little bit thicker than a postcard, and, besides, if you bend a propeller shaft, or damage your engines, you'll stop That's just how a hunted U-boat wants you . . . a nice sitting shot.

The Director gets every sort of problem you can think of. How do torpedoes run when they hit the water? How can submarines stop under water longer? How can we get drinking water from sea water? Why, the Admiralty even asked how to keep sailors' hands warm, and the proper way to renovate gold lace.

Every sort of modern technical equipment has been made. Machines that measure a millionth of an inch: a cine-camera that takes tens of thousands of pictures in one second. It actually photographs an explosion; and machine-gun bullets pose for a nice quiet snapshot as they go sauntering by 500 square miles of sea, complete with waves, fog, or a howling gale are ready any time in the model tank. You can even take an armchair flight over them if you want to.

Triumph Of British Optical Glass

There is other, less spectacular, research. Improvement in metals wood, cotton, silk, wool, leather, paper and plastics. Substitutes are wanted for things that are enemy monopolies or, better still, find the way to produce them yourself....optical glass, for instance. How much optical glass do you think Britain made prewar? Five tons a year! It almost makes you laugh, doesn't it? No laughing matter to be caught that way with all the Services shouting for gunsights, and periscopes for submarines and tanks, let alone range-finders and precision instruments.

The basis of optical glass is sand....not just any old sand from Margate beach. Well, here the Director had a stroke of luck. His men found the best optical glass sand in the world, better than the German best. With that sand a couple of derelict factories, and British craftsmanship, were turning out all the glass we want. In fact we've made lenses and prisms that lose less light than any Germany ever made. By the way, did you know that the lens you bought in the best German pre-war Leica camera was designed in England? Where we don't need optical glass, we are making thousands of plastic binoculars, lens and frame complete.

Now, I have been telling you about things....weapons and counter weapons. The Director of Scientific Research has to co-ordinate all the activities, and present the case for production. But there's something much more important, people. Without the right men and women the war can be lost.

Mussolini invaded Abyssinia. On that day the Director knew Germany, would plunge the world into war. He called in his two deputies. They chose their key scientists from Industry from the Universities, from other Government Departments. They drew up a list of laboratories with the technical gear they wanted. Then the Director made a big decision. The nucleus organisation was there. He would have no cut and dried plan for expansion.

Germany declared war . . . and the Director simply opened the door. In came 10,000 men and women . . . . gardeners, bricklayers, scientists, stockbrokers, solicitors, engineers, bankers, brewers: people from every peacetime job you can imagine. They were sorted straight into their proper job.

High-Pressure Interviewing

I talked to the man who did the sorting. He said it nearly killed him . . . . and he loved it. He saw everybody who came along. He saw them at 9 a. m., he saw them at midnight. He saw them in offices, in air-raid shelters; in hotels and clubs and pubs. He saw a tram-driver one minute, a professor of chemical engineering the next. He engaged them both. He settled every job and the salary on the spot. He saw forty-eight people in one day. He averaged over a hundred and eighty interviews a week, for months on end.

A Civil Servant phoned him one day—"I say, couldn't you occasionally hum and haw a bit? We can't keep pace with your entry forms, you know."

He told me, on the whole, the number of square pegs he put into round holes were astonishingly few, and you can overdo specialisation. Amateurs, like a University classical scholar, a 45-year-old dentist, a biologist, and a man who was studying nerve reactions in birds and animals, are some of the Navy's finest wireless experts today.

Meanwhile the inventors were busy. The magnetic mine really started them. A thousand letters a day came pouring in, and every single letter had to be carefully studied. No matter how wild the idea. there might just be the germ of something worthwhile. The Director had twenty experts doing nothing else. Inventors are difficult to handle. A man may send in an idea that's already being used: or part of something being tried out. You can't tell him so without giving away official secrets.

Very few brand-new inventions have come in this war. Most of the really big ideas have been known to scientists for years, as possibilities. Television, for instance. Seventy years ago a scientist described television in detail, but it took fifty years before modern equipment made it a fact.

There have been a lot of simple ideas for saving life . . . especially at sea . . . like those little red lights on lifebelts that a woman thought of, and the polished steel hand mirror to catch the sun and flash an S.O.S. to a passing ship or aircraft.

Sometimes inventors can be very dangerous. Early in the war a scientist wrote an article in a technical journal abroad. Within a week the Germans had used his idea to kill one of our counter weapons. To this very day I doubt if the writer knows what he has done.

Hitler announces his new weapons in a blaze of secrecy. The Director never announces anything. He just keeps the Nazis guessing.

Their Most Devastating Weapon

Have you ever wondered what those scientists look like? Well, if you have any lingering ideas about dreamy professors or laboratory limpets, prepare to shed them! Here is a silhouette of the Director. He went to the South Pole with Scott. He fought in the trenches last war. To-day he is a private in the Home Guard. He knows every weapon in use . . . every secret weapon planned: ours and most of Germany's. Day and night for four years the next phone call may bring him news of triumph or disaster. Nothing shakes him.

His manner is considerate, quiet, almost retiring. His speech is brief, humorous, direct. But the most striking thing about him and these brilliant, creative men of imagination who work with him, is their devastating common sense.

THE TROJAN HORSE
Foreign Workers In Germany

The first battalion of a new formation of SS—Himmler's notorious Black Guards—to which is assigned the duty of keeping foreign workers under supervision and in order within Germany, has just taken an oath of allegiance to "Adolf Hitler, Greater Germanic Leader." The paper adds: The new body is being drawn from Germans and "racially related" Flemings, Dutch and others. That it is found necessary to constitute such forces is good evidence that the German leaders are seriously perturbed by the possible danger which an army of foreign workers now engaged in war factories presents.

Estimates of the strength of those labour conscripts—whom Goering once grandiloquently described as "guests"—vary. Some German writers have put the total at 10,000,000; others at 12,000,000. Many factories are almost wholly manned by foreigners just as many farms have to rely on them for all male labour. The general ratio throughout the Reich is one foreign worker to something less than four German workers.

A Double Danger

Foreign workers are a double danger to Germany. For one thing they are an irritant to millions of families who have seen their own men taken to the fighting fronts. That is bad for morale. What is even more serious is the influence which foreigners bring into the factories. The young, skilled workers deported from France, Holland, Belgium and Norway have taken into Germany not mere by resentment in their hearts but democratic ideas in their minds. German authorities, dreading such "dangerous thoughts," have segregated foreigners. Where this is not possible German workers are forbidden to fraternise. As one spokesman recently put it, they must observe "necessary distance."

Now foreigners are to be kept under control by mixed SS battalion raised for service in factories. Himmler—regarded by some as the most powerful man in Germany—has mighty and ruthless forces at his command. In reinforcing them now he betrays nervousness—as well he may—about the Fifth Column which Germany's millions of foreign workers potentially constitute.—"The Times."

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SCENES FROM RURAL INDIA

★

Watering The Fields

Photo—Chinubhai Patel.

★

The Busy Ploughman

Photo—Mazher S. Master.

Roosevelt's Prayer For Invasion Day

Following is the text of the prayer which President Roosevelt composed for his broadcast June 7:

"My fellow Americans, in this poignant hour I ask you to join me in prayer.

"Almighty God: Our sons, the pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavour, the struggle to preserve our republic, our religion and our civilisation, and to set free suffering humanity.

"Lead them straight and true: give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness to their faith.

"They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. The enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again and we know that, by Thy grace and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

"They will be sore tried by night and by day, without rest—until victory is won. Darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

"These are men lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for lust of conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise and tolerance and goodwill live among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

"Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

"And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters and brothers of the brave men overseas, whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith to Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

"Many people have urged that I call the nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

"Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks to redouble the contributions we make in physical and material support of our armed forces.

"And let our hearts be stout to wait out the long travail, to bear the sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

"And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee, faith in our sons, faith in each other and in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit be dulled. Let not impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

"With Thy blessings we will prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to saving our country and, with our sister nations, into a world unity that will spell sure peace—peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

"Thy will be done, Almighty God. Amen."—U.S.O.W.I.

How The Invasion News Came To The White House

Behind the drawn shades of the White House, President Roosevelt sat in his bedroom. After broadcasting to the nation at 8-30 p.m. on the liberation of Rome, the President retired to think, to write and to pray. As he waited for the first news of the landings to come, Roosevelt reached for his pen and began to write and the words he wrote came slowly, for the President was composing a prayer.

Occasionally the silence in the President's bedroom was broken by the ring of a telephone. It was a telephone connected directly to the place where the first word of the landings would be flashed from England. At 11-20 p.m. the ring of the phone broke upon the President's writing and meditation and across the line came the long-awaited word.

A voice told the President the first boatload of American troops had pushed off from Britain's shores to France.

Throughout the minutes that first boatload of Americans forged its way through choppy waters of the English Channel, the voice from England talked to the voice in Washington who repeated the story to the President in his Whitehouse bedroom.

These were minutes of terrible strain as the President followed the historic progress. At last the ordeal was ended and into the President's ears came these words:

"Mr. President, the first boat has landed."

For hours last night the man in the Whitehouse bedroom after that news came sat at his desk alternately writing and listening to the telephone, the telephone which told of the fate of the men to whom the words of the prayer he was writing were dedicated. And in the early hours of the morning, if you could have stood on the pavement of Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the White House, you would have seen a light on the second storey go out. The prayer was finished and the President of the United States had ended his long vigil.

With the rest of America he could sleep for a few brief hours.—USOWI.

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